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ATTEMPT MADE TO CAUSE STRIFE OVER SEA PROGRAM

Distortion of Annual Report of
Secretary Daniels, in Effort
to Hamper Work of the Peace
Conference Is Discovered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information is at hand from London showing that a part of the annual report of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, dealing with naval construction, has been so distorted as to be interpreted in England as a threat against the British policy of maintaining her command of the seas. In his report, Secretary Daniels used these words:

"The day is not far distant when the world will witness an end of competitive building between nations of mighty weapons of war. In the peace treaty there will undoubtedly be incorporated President Wilson's proposal for a reduction of armament to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety."

So far from being a threat against British sea supremacy, administration officials have full confidence that the President will gain complete accord and agreement with London in the program he proposes. The plan the President has in view, and which is voiced also by Secretary Daniels, is that the day will come ultimately, possibly far in the future, when the League of Nations will be firmly established and tranquility will be reigning supreme among all peoples, so that navies no longer will be necessary at all. But that time is not now. Officials who know the view of the President and Secretary Daniels cannot conceive a situation that would influence the President to have the temerity to propose the immediate disarmament of the British fleet, while at the same time advocating and planning a vast naval program for the United States.

The incident of this erroneous report in London is identified as another attempt by the forces working for the enemy to make mischief on the eve of the Peace Conference. It appears the report has produced precisely the effect its originators intended it should produce, at least in some measure. If the "threat" could bring about an estrangement between the United Kingdom and the United States, it would be completely successful.

The operations of the secret offensive are directed against that coalition for good that has been formed between the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States, and which has been cemented by mutual sacrifices and comradeship in the war for peace.

Those here who have been watching the trend of events recognize this. They have been able to trail the various enterprises of the foe of democracy, and they are impressed by the persistence with which the unseen offensive has been carrying on its work throughout the war.

The propaganda opened with the tirades uttered against the British order-in-council in December, 1914, after Germany had announced her purpose to starve England, and now it is observed continuing its activities, even to the opening of the Peace Conference. It is obvious to many that the influences arrayed against democracy and world liberty realize that the time is short during which they may still have opportunities to bring about dissensions, and that when once the peace meetings begin, and the representatives of the nations meet around a table in man-to-man conferences, the opportunity for mischief-making will be ended. So these are busy days for the propagandist. These are the last hours of the autocracy drive, and the final effort is being made to bring the quota of evil over the top.

The purpose to embroil the United States and the United Kingdom are evident here in bitter speeches against England over the effect of the order-in-council on business, attacks because of mail seizures, dissensions over the seizure of cotton contraband, and efforts to ship cotton for the purpose of bringing about estrangement, and controversies over the black list and the application of the ultimatum doctrine as applied to the high seas. In each one of these situations as they developed during the war, the same influences now at work sought to make use of them to create a gulf between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Other incidents of widely varying character show how far-reaching have been the activities intended to embarras the makers of peace. These incidents are listed as follows:

President Wilson snubbed by political opponents in Congress on the eve of his departure for France. Reports that British and French officers are jealous of General Pershing.

Appeals to United States women to secure mitigation of armistice terms. Efforts of the German Government to deal directly with Washington rather than with the Inter-Allied Council.

Attacks, whether innocent or designed, in the United States Senate against the practicability of the League of Nations plan.

Published declarations that no nation

(Continued on page four, column six)

COTTON SPINNERS OF LANCASHIRE STRIKE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
MANCHESTER, England (Monday)—Ten thousand Lancashire cotton spinners are on strike. They demand 40 per cent advance on the current wages, whereas the employers offered 40 per cent on standard wages. Hitherto the operatives have declined arbitration.

DEMAND MADE FOR HOG ISLAND FACTS

Senate Said to Be in the Dark as
to the Result of Attorney-
General's Investigation—Com-
mittee Asks for Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Several months ago an exhaustive investigation was conducted by the Commerce Committee of the United States Senate into the affairs of the Shipping Board and particularly into the results achieved under contracts let by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. At that time certain facts were developed with regard to the Hog Island enterprise which received wide publicity, and allegations of such a grave character were made that President Wilson directed the attorney-general to conduct an investigation into the affairs of the American International Corporation in charge at Hog Island.

From time to time questions have been asked on the floor of the Senate as to what had been the result of this investigation. Certain members of the committee on commerce are still of the opinion that "a saturnalia of extravagance" had been staged at this plant; that results achieved did not measure up to the expenditure of public money and that transactions were in some instances of a questionable character, which the people have a right to know.

Senator King, Democrat, of Utah, asked members of the committee on Tuesday why it was that the report had not been submitted to the committee which had been authorized by the Senate to conduct the investigation. "I understand," Senator King said, "that there has been a great deal of robbery, stealing and thievery by men engaged in the Hog Island enterprise, and I think the committee ought to make a report to the Senate."

Now the Senate committee had undertaken an investigation into some of the alleged irregularities, but the President, so to speak, took the wind out of their sails and ordered an inquiry by the Department of Justice. This report was compiled and submitted to the President by the Attorney-General. No inkling of its contents has ever come to the Commerce Committee nor to the general public. Some days ago the committee adopted a resolution calling for the Attorney-General's report. Inquiry by senators failed to trace the path of the report or to discover its adventures before it was pigeonholed somewhere.

Here are the facts: President Wilson received the report from the Attorney-General. The members of the Shipping Board saw it as it was submitted informally to E. M. Hurley, chairman of the Shipping Board, by the President. It is taken for granted that Mr. Hurley sent it back to the President, but nothing has been said about its contents or as to whether or not the American International Corporation has been acquitted. Members of the Senate committee are now in the position that they do not know in whose hands the report is. They say that if the men in charge at Hog Island are given a clean bill by the Department of Justice, the fact ought to be made known. If irregularities have been discovered in the manipulation of public funds, they demand that the public should be informed. The disposition, apparently, is to let the whole matter drop if the Commerce Committee fail to take a firm stand.

When the Department of Justice undertook an investigation, the Hog Island officials took the position that the facts regarding the Hog Island enterprise should be passed on by engineers and not by lawyers. It is the general opinion, however, that not even a "know how" engineer could prove that the American International Corporation has fulfilled its program. Only three or four ships have been launched by this largest shipbuilding enterprise since the days of Solomon. This is an extremely small proportion of the promised output.

Conditions at present at the plant are rather chaotic, the stage having been reached when government money cannot be spent with almost absolute immunity from control. What is going to be done with this plant is under discussion. The American International may buy the whole concern from the government, or the government can dispense with its agent, but before then it is deemed necessary that the public should see the full account of the agent's stewardship.

Senators know that reports have a peculiar way of being camouflaged, rendered innocuous and pigeonholed. It is up to the Commerce Committee to decide whether this is to be the fate of the Attorney-General's report on Hog Island transactions.

SWEDISH OFFICIALS IN RUSSIA RECALLED

Government at Stockholm Takes
Drastic Action as Result of
Use of Diplomatic Mails for
Bolshevik Literature

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—The Swedish Government has recalled its consular and diplomatic representatives from Russia, except two officials at the legation. Moreover, Mr. Voronski, the Soviet's representative at Stockholm, having facilitated the transmission from Russia of Bolshevik literature through the diplomatic mails, has been informed that he will not be permitted the privilege of using diplomatic couriers in the future and the Swedish Foreign Minister presumes he will leave Sweden with other members of the Soviet legation. Meanwhile all Swedes in Russia have been urged to return to Sweden.

Relations Severed

Reports Confirmed of Break Between
Sweden and Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports of a break between Sweden and Russia are confirmed, to a certain extent, by advices received by the State Department of the United States to the effect that the Swedish Government has asked its nationals in Russia to return home, and has reduced the Swedish representation in Russia to a minimum. This, it is stated by the Swedish Government, is due to the food difficulties in Russia and to the condition of insecurity brought about by the repeated closing of the frontiers.

That the break is thorough is indicated by the statement that the personnel of the Swedish legation at Petrograd and the consulate-general in Moscow have quit Russia, with the exception of two officials left at the legation. Intercourse through Sweden was almost the only important link left connecting Russia with Europe, and the break is one more contributing element to the isolation which the Bolsheviks have brought to that unhappy country.

Anti-Counter-Revolutionists Active

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Sunday)—Reports from Petrograd indicate that the anti-counter-revolutionary committee's activities continue unabated. Numbers of people are being shot in various places.

The Estonian Republic

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Russian wireless dispatch received here today says that the official newspaper Izvestia, published a decree of the Council of Peoples Commissaries, by which the Council's government recognizes the importance of the republic proclaimed by the Estonian councils. The decree says the Estonian councils are the supreme authority until a Congress of Peoples Commissaries of Estonia is held.

A CHAIR TO STUDY WORLD POLITICS

Large Sum Offered Welsh Uni-
versity to Found Study of
International Problems

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—Major David Davies M. P., and his sisters have offered £20,000 to found a chair of international politics at Aberystwyth to be associated with the name of President Wilson. The major's letter to the president of the university reads in part:

"Beyond all material reparation and all territorial adjustments, the foundation of a righteous peace among civilized states may prove to be the most permanent and most valuable result of the war. Penitentiaries at the Peace Conference can lay the foundations of a league of free peoples, but they cannot rear a temple of peace. That is the task of the coming generation, and for its achievement we shall need consecrated energy, goodwill, knowledge, and enlightened public opinion in all countries.

"Old problems must be confronted in a new spirit; insular and vested prejudices must be removed; understanding and toleration need to be greatly developed. It is an immense task, and a myriad agencies will be required to discharge it.

"Among these must be our universities. It has occurred to my sisters and myself that the University of Wales and the Council of the College may be willing to allow us to found a chair of international politics at Aberystwyth in memory of the fallen students of our university, for the study of those related problems of law and politics, of ethics and economics, which are raised by the project of a League of Nations, and for the encouragement of a truer understanding of civilizations other than our own. We are prepared to contribute for this object the sum of £20,000, and we should be glad, if our proposal is accepted, that the chair should be associated with the illustrious name of President Wilson."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE WORK AT SING SING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—In accordance with a prison order just put in force at Sing Sing prison, welfare workers other than the two regularly appointed chaplains at the prison under state salary, are no longer to go freely about the yards and the shops, but must obey the rule requiring a pass. James M. Reynolds, the Christian Science representative among the welfare workers, explained that this rule does not in any way prohibit the holding of Christian Science services. These, he states, will be held as usual in the chapel, both the Sunday services and the monthly testimonial meetings. Also, the men may still come to him as freely and as frequently as ever in the visitors' office.

Warden Moyer had left his office at Sing Sing and could not be reached, but a clerk of his assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that religious services in the prison had been in no wise curtailed, but that the rule requiring visitors to shops or yard of the prison to have passes was being enforced and that, therefore, although the men could come to them in the visitors' room, all welfare workers, except the two official chaplains, were to reach the men there instead of having the freedom of yard and shops, as formerly.

Mr. Reynolds stated that he is not, and never has been, a chaplain, but has been for six years a voluntary welfare worker. As parole agent, he has had the care of more than 150 liberated men for whom he has found positions, encouraging them with friendly oversight and interest, to make good.

ALLIED REFUSAL TO TREAT WITH SOVIET

British Admiral Leading Armistice
Commission at Wilhelmshaven Reported Unwilling to
Negotiate with Sailors

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A message from Wilhelmshaven reports that the British battleship Hercules with the British armistice commission on board has arrived, escorted by five torpedo boats, and anchored in Jade Bay.

Sunday—A Wilhelmshaven message states that the British naval squadron under Vice-Admiral Browning arrived there on Wednesday. The admiral announced by wireless that he would not negotiate with the Soviet representatives.

Herr Erzberger's Announcement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—A dispatch from Berlin reports that Herr Erzberger announces that the French have requested the German Army Command to designate plenipotentiaries for a prolongation of the armistice. The plenipotentiaries are to be appointed by the German government and are to be fixed by the government of the day, but not until the soldiers have returned to Canada, and that, in the meantime, the present Order-in-Council be made a law by the action of Parliament.

Reported German Surrender

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Budapest message regarding the disarming of von Mackensen's army quotes Az Est as saying that according to an agreement, those troops in Hermandstadt neighborhood will surrender their arms to General Berthelot, and the others to the Hungarian military commission. The paper adds that he surrender of arms has so far proceeded everywhere in good order and without disturbances.

No Change in Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Regarding a Berlin message yesterday concerning the naval terms of the armistice, neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office has any knowledge of the imposition of fresh armistice conditions by the Allies. Vice-Admiral Browning is merely carrying out the details of his original instructions.

AMNESTY CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Amnesty to all political and industrial prisoners in the United States is the aim of the Labor Defense Union, which has called a conference of all organizations interested for Dec. 17.

UNITED STATES ARMY ON RHINE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—General Pershing under date of Monday night reported as follows:

"The American third army continuing its advance into Germany today reached the Rhine from Rolandseck to Brohl, and at nightfall was on the general line, Rolandseck-Brohl-Wasensach-Münstermaifeld-Rheinbollen."

JAPANESE CRUISER ARRIVES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Japanese cruiser Nishin, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Sato, arrived in Constantinople on Dec. 6.

DRY LAW PLAN FOR DEMobilIZATION

Canadian Temperance Forces Ask
Government to Continue War
Prohibition Rule Until Refer-
endum Is Taken on Subject

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—A delegation representing the Dominion Prohibition Committee and the "strengthened Canada movement" waited upon the government recently and urged the continuance of prohibition until after the soldiers have returned and the whole matter has been decided by a referendum. A memorial presented to the government reads as follows: "In view of the benefits now generally recognized by the people of Canada as having resulted from prohibition, as provided by means of Order-in-Council limiting the trade in intoxicating liquor to sacramental, industrial, artistic, mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes, thereby greatly reducing drunkenness, crime and waste of money and manhood; and

"In view of the general desire that every precaution shall be taken to reduce to a minimum the social, industrial, and political unrest incident to the restoration of the affairs of the nation to normal peace conditions.

"In view of the status of the Order-in-Council of March 11, 1918, when the articles of peace shall have been signed; and

"In view of the impossibility of submitting at this time the question of making prohibition permanent to a vote of the people of Canada without a manifest disregard of the rights of soldiers overseas to vote thereon; therefore we recommend: (1) That the Prime Minister and government of Canada be requested to take the steps necessary to continue in effect the conditions of the Order-in-Council of March 11, 1918, by having the same embodied in legislation to be enacted by the Parliament of Canada.

"(2) That the legislation so enacted be continued in effect until such time as a vote of the electors of the Dominion of Canada shall have been taken on the question of its continuance or discontinuance.

"(3) That the vote on this question be taken at a date to be fixed by the government of Canada at least six months prior to the day of voting and with due regard to the restoration of civil life in Canada of the Canadian soldiers now overseas."

Subsequent to the conference with the government the delegation issued the following statement: "The Dominion Prohibition Committee has had conference with the leaders of the various temperance forces in all of the provinces, and has evidence of a strong public sentiment in favor of a continuance of the prohibition until the period of demobilization is ended. There is also a strong sentiment in favor of postponing final action on prohibition until such time as the soldiers have returned home and taken up their civil pursuits and are able to express their will with respect to this and all other questions. The prohibition leaders find themselves in full sympathy with this opinion and, therefore, ask that the prohibition question be submitted to the electorate at a time to be fixed by the government of the day, but not until the soldiers have returned to Canada, and that, in the meantime, the present Order-in-Council be made a law by the action of Parliament.

"We are confident that the government will act favorably upon our suggestions, realizing as they do the soundness of our position and the overwhelming strength of public sentiment among all classes of our citizens in favor of prohibition, a sentiment that has grown steadily as a result of actual experience because of the universal advantages which have followed its adoption as a war measure. The people demand a fuller test, after which a final settlement will follow by decisive vote."

DAILY INDEX FOR DECEMBER 11, 1918

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	11
U. S. Steel's Tax Requirements.....	11
Dividends Declared.....	11
Steel Needs of the Railroads.....	11
United Fruit's Big Cash Balance.....	11
Editorials.....	Page 16
The Tasmanian Drink Question.....	16
Spitzbergen as an Economic Factor.....	16
Carter Glass.....	16
Notes and Comments.....	16
General News.....	16
Women Workers Place Grievances Before Premier.....	1
Bill Introduced in Congress Suspending Immigration.....	1
Demand Made for Hog Island Facts.....	1
Propagandists Seek to Hamper Work of Peace Conference.....	1
Allied Refusal to Treat with Soviet.....	1
Swedish Officials in Russia Recalled.....	1
Premier's Appeal to Women to Vote.....	2
Premier's Tribute to Administrators.....	2
Alaskan's Wish to Unite With French.....	2
Candidate's Stand Against Class War.....	2
Mr. Asquith's View of a Secure Peace.....	2
The Mother of Parliaments.....	2
Oil Sought From Shale Deposits.....	2
Episcopal Rector on Church-Closing.....	2
More Testimony on the Hearst Policy.....	2
Iceland and the Vikings.....	2
Vice-President Marshall Presides at United States Cabinet Meeting.....	2
Swedish Industry in State of Doubt.....	2
Reconstruction of Austrian State.....	2
President Wilson Popular in Spain.....	2
Spanish Changes in Ambassadors.....	2
Alcort's Industry in State of Doubt.....	2
Report of Secretary of Commerce.....	2
Increased Demand for Raw Materials Forecast.....	2
Wet Welcome to Returning Soldiers and Sailors Opposed.....	2
Boston Fish Pier Dealers on Trial.....	2

PERSIA'S DESIRE TO PARTAKE IN CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns on good authority that the Persian Government has requested permission to be represented at the Peace Conference. The claim is based on the sacrifices the country made during the war through the encroachments of the Allies on its neutrality and soil, the need for revision of the 1818 Turkomankhai Treaty, which limited the country's independence toward foreign powers, and a wish for the rectification of the frontier, a demand for compensation, and complete independence.

The rectification of the frontier means that Persia claims the districts annexed by Russia in 1813, Namely, Baku, Sherran, Chukhan, Gendji, Karahagh, Cheki, and Talish; and Brivan and Naktchevar annexed by Russia in 1818.

PLAN TO SUSPEND ALL IMMIGRATION

Measure Introduced in Congress
by Representative From Massachusetts Aims at Exclusion of
Bolsheviks From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Wilfred W. Lufkin, Representative from Massachusetts, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives suspending all immigration into the United States for a period of two years. The bill, which is very drastic, has for its principal aim the exclusion of Bolshevik immigrants seeking entry into the United States. In introducing the bill it was stated whether or not this action was taken at the request of the immigration authorities or any official of the Administration.

In case Congress should enact such legislation as is proposed in Representative Lufkin's bill, an absolute barrier would be put on immigration of all character. Entry into the United States would be forbidden to all foreigners except official representatives, their families and retainers, ministers of religion, commercial travelers, including men on legitimate business missions and bona fide tourists.

In the statement accompanying the bill Representative Lufkin makes specific reference to the danger of permitting free access to this country to Bolshevik anarchists. On this point Congress and the Administration are at one; but while all officials urge precaution against the spread of Bolshevism in any shape or form, and while the attorney-general has already issued warnings on the subject, objection is bound to be raised to the wide scope of the bill introduced by Representative Lufkin.

Thousands of soldiers who fought side by side with the United States armies on the battlefields may turn toward America's shore, and there will be no disposition whatever to penalize such desirable emigrants as they are, but all officials urge precaution against the spread of Bolshevism in any shape or form, and while the attorney-general has already issued warnings on the subject, objection is bound to be raised to the wide scope of the bill introduced by Representative Lufkin.

The course of procedure will probably be to widen the powers of the Commissioner of Immigration and perhaps to adopt some of the clauses of the espionage law to the requirements of peace time in order to give the attorney-general power to deal adequately with whatever situation may develop.

HIGHER RANK IN LEGATION

LIMA, Peru—Approval of the bill raising the Peruvian Legation at Washington to the rank of embassy has been given by the Senate.

Turkish Rule in Europe Protested

Illustrations—

An Iceland Village..... 5 |

Map of Iceland..... 5 |

Victor Hugo..... 8 |

The Hugo House..... 8 |

Palais de Justice, Brussels..... 15 |

Labor— |

Obligations of State to Labor..... 12 |

Effect of War on Negro Labor..... 12 |

New Party Movement in United States..... 12 |

Gaining..... 12 |

Chinese Labor on the Pacific Coast..... 12 |

Labor's Views of Situation in the United States..... 12 |

Letters..... Page 3 |

Evils of Child Labor..... 3 |

(Gertrude Ketchell) |

True Americanization..... 3 |

(Bagdasar K. Baghdigian) |

Literature..... Page 14 |

The Romance to Be Found in the Types..... 14 |

A Patchwork of Sicilian Poems..... 14 |

President Wilson's Speeches on the War..... 14 |

French Colonies in Africa Since 1870..... 14 |

Macedonia and Its Place as a Nation..... 14 |

An Examination Into Democracy..... 14 |

Spanish History by an American..... 14 |

Georges Guyonnet..... 14 |

Literary Notes..... 14 |

The British Fleet in the Great War..... 14 |

An Immigrant's Story..... 14 |

Special Articles— |

To the Child the Story's the Thing..... 2 |

Where Hugo Wrote a Famous Book..... 8 |

In the Libraries..... 8 |

Sporting..... Page 10 |

National League Holds Meeting..... 10 |

Minor Sports to Start Next Year..... 10 |

M. V. Conference for Basketball..... 10 |

The Home Forum..... Page 15 |

Applying the Rule..... 15 |

A Kentucky Border Scene..... 15 |

the government committees, the same facilities of education which will enable them to qualify with men in all suitable trades and professions."

In his reply, the Prime Minister expresses appreciation at the moderate and comprehensive way in which the case for women in industry has been presented, and, referring to the treasury agreement of 1915, declares his intention, if returned to power, to carry it out in such a way that unions shall have no cause for complaint and women will find ample scope for their activities in industry when the pursuits of peace are fully resumed.

Mr. Lloyd George goes on to say: "The government has never agreed that new industries shall come under the treasury agreement. If the restrictive clauses of that agreement are seriously believed to be of any benefit to trade unions, or any other class of the community, then to bring new industries under them would be to endow these classes, whom such restrictions benefit, with the fruits of the sacrifices of the war, a form of profiteering which nobody that claims respect and deserves responsibility would willingly touch."

With regard to the opposition to women's work, Mr. Lloyd George points out that the trade union leaders are not always in control of their followers, and the followers sometimes try to become leaders by repudiating the prudent bargains made by their leaders.

On the subject of payment, Mr. Lloyd George declared himself a supporter of equal pay for equal output, permitting women to become the cat's paw for reducing the level of wages being unthinkable and not desired by enlightened employers.

As for the statement that women are not being consulted on important questions of reconstruction, Mr. Lloyd George points out that they are already represented on the women's employment committee of the Ministry of Reconstruction, and declares himself in full sympathy with the women's demand for more effective representation on committees in view "not only of the sacrifices women have made in the last four years, but of the capacity they have shown in industry, and in dealing with the country's affairs."

Finally, the Premier unhesitatingly replies on the question of training and educational facilities, that steps shall be taken to insure for women the opportunities they seek in schools and universities to fit them for trades and professions in which they can suitably engage.

SPAIN INVESTIGATES CRIMES OF GERMANS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Spanish Embassy in Berlin has notified the French Government of fresh crimes against French prisoners of war having been committed by the Germans. The Spanish Ambassador having been informed that nine French prisoners were shot at Langensalz camp by German guards, sent Spanish delegates to investigate. Inquiry showed that the statement as to crimes having been committed against French prisoners was correct and, furthermore, that nothing in the attitude of the victims justified repressive methods.

The French Government has resolved not to let this crime pass without visiting condign punishment on the guilty. Le Temps is informed that Premier Clemenceau has sent a sternly threatening note to Germany on the subject of prisoners' treatment.

Turks Oppress Greeks

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—The Turks in Smyrna still continue to oppress the Greek portion of the population there, according to information reaching the semi-official Athenian agency. Since the armistice, it is declared, the attitude of the Turks has become more arrogant. A number of Greeks have been arrested and several have been killed. The advice add that the Turks have destroyed Greek churches and have torn down Greek flags raised at the time of the signing of the armistice.

CONTROL OF PACKING INDUSTRY PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Legislation introduced in Congress on Tuesday designed to regulate the packing industry, in view of the Federal Trade Commission's charge that it is controlled by five leading packers, will be welcomed by the live-stock producers, so Walter L. Fisher, counsel for the American National Livestock Association, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here on Tuesday night. The bill does not contemplate taking over the packing plants, but provides that the President may order the taking over and operation of certain of their facilities, or the placing of the industry under federal license. Mr. Fisher said:

"I am sure the livestock producers of the entire country will heartily approve of the bill, in fact it is in line with recommendations already made and resolutions passed by every livestock and farmers' organization that has considered the matter since the report of the Federal Trade Commission."

"This measure is also in the interests of the consumers, because they are vitally concerned in seeing free and open competition in the marketing of meats and other food products which are now being handled so extensively by the large packers."

"There is justification for the belief that the packers themselves will recognize the wisdom of accepting regulation rather than be forced to public ownership."

STIRRING APPEAL TO WOMEN TO VOTE

Mr. Lloyd George Tells Audience of Women That Way Women Use Vote Will Have Important Bearing on Country

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Monday)—With in a few days of the polling day of the election in which between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 women will record their votes for the first time, an election meeting, composed entirely of women, was addressed by the British Premier in Queens Hall.

Mrs. Fawcett was in the chair, and she reminded the audience that Mr. Lloyd George, when he came to power, did not "wait and see" with regard to women's suffrage, but he went and did what other people had promised to do.

"We give him our blessing for the work he has done, and wish him God-speed for the work he has to do."

The flags of the Allies decorated the platform and the patriotism of the meeting expressed itself in the singing of the allied national anthems. The Union Jack was spread over the speaker's table.

"For the first time, women have got the vote," said the Premier, as he faced the great cheering audience, and not once, but many times during the course of his speech, he appealed to women whatever their political creed, whatever their opinion of the government, not to let apathy prevent them recording their vote. "The future," he declared, "depends very largely upon whether and how the women are going to exercise their vote. In the past, the most formidable argument against women's suffrage was the argument of war. Women were all right in peace, but in war, which was a sort of test of national strength and honor, women were ruled out. By their conduct in this war, women had shown that argument to be baseless," said the Premier, and he told the story of these last four years, how British women had been appealed to in a tremendous national emergency, how they had responded until hundreds of thousands of them were enrolled in the new national war work.

"Without them," added the Premier, "we could not have won through. It is fortunate for women that they have votes at this election," the Premier continued. No election ever held was so charged with the fate of women. On the result depends the comfort, sanitation, and the safety of their homes. Within the next few days, the women of Great Britain are going to decide whether they are going to have peace as something they can look forward to, as a permanent condition of things in the nation's life, or whether they have always to look forward to the horrors of war as something that has to return every generation. The peace which is about to be made is vastly important to women, for on the peace terms will depend whether there will be war in future or within this generation. No one has as deep, as poignant an interest in stopping war as the women. "If there is to be peace on earth, there must not be great conscript armies in Europe. What is the alternative? I am a believer in a League of Nations. I believe in it," repeated the Premier, "because it will stay the footsteps of the god of war."

You ask what I mean by peace terms? Well, first it is necessary that peace should be just, sternly just. If it is too easy, it will tempt a renewal of the war. It is not a question of vengeance, it is a question of justice, if it is vindictive, it is not just. Justice breeds justice, vengeance breeds vengeance. We must have no Alsace-Lorraine in our case, for the good reason that if we repeat Germany's error, we shall meet with Germany's fate in 50 years. But the peace must be stern. Justice is stern as well as equitable. Those responsible for the starting of this war must be made responsible. The more exalted they are, the more necessarily should they be made to suffer. Greater was their power and influence, and greater their responsibility. Without them there would have been no war, and you must so fashion your judgment that kings and rulers will know to the end of time that if they bring wretchedness upon the earth of this kind, they will inevitably reap the penalty.

"The German people," went on Mr. Lloyd George, who sanctioned the starting of this war with a full and enthusiastic mind. They would now have been acclaiming victory if there had been one, and they must be held responsible."

Turning to the home front, Mr. Lloyd George pointed to the power of the women's vote in the removing of social evils, in improving conditions under which millions of people in Great Britain live, in dealing with the drink evil.

"War has burst open the door of opportunity for the women," he declared. "If they push boldly forward their claims for equal rights as human beings, they will win them. It all depends on whether women are going to exercise their vote. Unfairness is just as bad for the person who seems to profit by it, as for the victim, and in the long run worse for him, otherwise the world is not governed by righteousness. 'I agree with Mrs. Fawcett,' added the Premier, 'that women must demand equality.'"

Some anxiety having been shown in the audience as to the Premier's policy regarding the Germans in Great Britain, Mr. Lloyd George declared that these people, having abused the hospitality shown them, must not be given another opportunity to do so, and concluded his speech with a final appeal to women to vote. "If they do," he said, "it will have an immense effect on righting the shape and direction of the government in the immediate future."

CANDIDATE'S STAND AGAINST CLASS WAR

Coalition Minister Declares Labor Party Program Revolutionary, Making Well-Ordered Progress Impossible

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Sunday)—In opening his election campaign in the Ince division, where he has a Socialist opponent, Stephen Walsh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Local Government Board declared he was out to fight the idea of class war, which was a doctrine subversive of all well-ordered progress. There was no limit to the power the workers of the country, properly combined, could exercise, but no nation had anything to gain or had ever gained anything from violent revolution. He would support the Coalition, he continued, until the peace terms were agreed upon, and he would not go back to the old party shibboleths, for it was a mean and petty thing to begin political strife on old lines.

Eight labor members who had been in the Coalition ministry had done a great deal more than double that number of labor men outside. The Labor Party program, he added, was one that made for bloodshed and revolution, and he would not be associated with it. Asked if he favored free trade, Mr. Walsh said that largely depended on whether the League of Nations could be established. In that event he would be as convinced a free trader as ever he was.

Moral Victory Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MANCHESTER, England (Saturday)—Sir John Simon said here on Friday that the great and supreme task facing every British citizen now was to see that the next Parliament was so constituted that they might be able to make an immediate change in their national life without making a break in their national existence. That could not be done in a House of Commons which contains "dummy" members, he said. It was a mistake the Germans made in the past, for the system created by Bismarck made the German Parliament quite powerless to enforce real control of democracy on the government of the day. That was the warning they should face, and the true course was to make their Parliament a really popular representative place.

They must show to the man whose heart was burning and who was stirred to violence that he was not living in a country where he was to be over-ruled without the right of making his voice heard. The greatest of all lessons history would draw from this war was that there was something which was stronger than bureaucracy or organization and master forces and mailed fists and shining armor. It was the invincible spirit of freedom of man. We must now add to our military victory abroad, he said, moral victory at home. Sir John concluded by insisting upon preserving the true, free, deliberative character of the Mother of Parliaments.

Labor as "Watch-Dogs"

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STOURBRIDGE, England (Saturday)—Supporting Miss Mary MacArthur's candidature at Stourbridge yesterday, J. H. Thomas said the issue involved in the present election was that of direct, free, unfettered labor representation in Parliament. He regarded labor representation as a divine right. In the past, labor had been defeated by its own jealousies and suspicions, and quarreling, as to whether they would vote red or blue, and workers had voted green all the while. Even allowing that the amazing talk of social reform by other parties was genuine, labor could best help to secure it as watch-dogs in Parliament of the common people.

Statement on Conscription

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Questioned today regarding a statement published yesterday that the Coalition Government would go to the Peace Conference with the intention of proposing the abolition of conscription throughout Europe, the Premier's secretary said the government's policy is to abolish conscript armies in this and every country, and they hope to be able to accomplish this at the Peace Conference.

The Premier will deal with the whole question at Bristol tomorrow.

I. W. W. PLAN AN APPEAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Industrial Workers of the World are preparing the legal steps necessary to ask an appeal from the sentences imposed on W. D. Haywood and some 90 other I. W. W. leaders and members here last summer.

TRADE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN IS NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario—Sir Charles Gordon, vice-chairman of the Imperial Munitions Board and representative in Washington, District of Columbia, of the British Ministry of Munitions, has been appointed chairman of the new Canadian Trade Commission which will work in Canada in conjunction with its counterpart in Great Britain under Mr. Lloyd Harris in securing allied trade for the Dominion and in absorbing war orders. Associated with him will be H. B. Thomson, who has for some time past been Canadian Food Controller and O. B. McNaught, a member of the War Trade Board.

Sir Charles Gordon is prominently connected with various industrial and financial concerns of the Dominion, including the Dominion Textile and the Bank of Montreal. Mr. McNaught is a Toronto business man.

PREMIER'S TRIBUTE TO ADMINISTRATORS

Mr. Lloyd George Says Greatest Part in Victory Has Been Played by Administrators, Who Have Still More Work

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LEEDS, England (Sunday)—Mr. Lloyd George paid his first visit to Leeds yesterday in a public capacity and received an overwhelming ovation from crowds of workpeople in the streets and from a mass meeting at the Coliseum, at which a considerable section of the industrial community was present. The day was the second anniversary of his accession to the premiership, and he took the anniversary as the text of his speech, recalling the grave situation which existed in December, 1916, and then reviewing all his alleged "reactionary" government had achieved since. That work had been largely accomplished, he claimed, by expert business administrators brought into the government, and of the two distinct branches of work awaiting the country, namely the legislative and the administrative, he predicted that the administrative was going to play the greater part in the reconstruction period, and was the more important of the two.

The record of the administrators alone, the Premier continued, shows at any rate that they are not afraid of progress, whatever they were in the past. "Some of them were a little timid in the past, but I think the war has improved us all. If it has not—well, we have not got the quality for improvement."

Then he added: "There are people who say, 'Your program is all right. We mean to help you carry it, but we want to go in on order to see that you carry it.' When I think of the record of the men who want to be returned to Parliament to see that my colleagues and I do not slack, it fills me with amusement."

"Well, we have got through," Mr. Lloyd George proceeded. "We have got through the worst time this country has ever seen. I remember when, in 1916, I said it was essential there should be a knock-out blow, there were many good men who thought I was expecting too much. It has been given, and what is more important now, is that we should not throw away the fruits of victory. Do not let us look at it as though it were merely a cricket or football match, which we have won. That is the wrong spirit in which to take this great war. It has been a great convulsion that has shaken the earth, and shaken the nations. Empires have fallen. Powerful combinations that looked as firm as Alpine rocks have been shattered, and scattered over the plains of Europe. Treat that as if it were merely a game! Do you think God does things in that kind of way, merely to fill the columns of evening newspapers? There is a great purpose in it, and do not let us forget it. Do not throw it away by bickerings. Having won the great struggle for human progress that the world has ever seen since the days of the flood, let us determine one and all with one heart and one resolve, to see that England is lifted to such a condition and level as no one has ever seen her in before."

Replying subsequently to a vote of thanks, the Premier said he wished to thank them not merely for the resolution, but for the warm hearty Yorkshire welcome they had given to a man from the hills. "It is perfectly true," he continued, "that there are mist on our hills sometimes. I have experienced that many a time, and I speak with some experience. But there is one thing which always clears the mist, and that is a storm. And it clears the hills and valleys and plains alike. We have had a storm, and the mists have cleared, and we can see farther and we can see better."

LECTURE

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ALSATIANS' WISH TO UNITE WITH FRENCH

Alsace-Lorraine National Assembly Declares Neutral Movement Was Organized by a Small German Minority

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

STRASBOURG, Alsace (Monday)—A manifestation of intense interest, as coming from an assembly elected under German administration, took place Dec. 5, when the national assembly, at an extraordinary meeting, unanimously voted the following declarations:

"The National Assembly, with a view to removing any remaining doubt in France, among the Allies, neutrals, or in enemy countries as to the real feelings of Alsatians and Lorrainers, wishes to record that the neutral movement was the work of an insignificant minority of German agents."

It declares solemnly that, as the faithful representative of the unalterable determination of the population of the provinces, expressed in 1871 at the Bordeaux assembly, it holds the right of Alsatians and Lorrainers to remain members of the French family, as both inalienable and inalienable.

"Furthermore, the national assembly, before adjourning, considers it its duty to declare that Alsace and Lorraine are once more under the shield of justice and are absolutely and wholly reunited to France."

Allies Enter Aix-la-Chapelle

COLOGNE, Germany (Saturday)—French and American troops officially entered Aix-la-Chapelle today and took over the occupation of the city from the Belgians. Allied flags were flown in the Frederick William Square, where the allied generals assembled to take the salute of the troops.

Aix-la-Chapelle, or Aachen as it is called by the Germans, is on the direct route from Belgium to Cologne, coming from Liege, and the British troops would pass through it on their way to the Rhine. The city was called Aquisgranum by the Romans; but its most lasting associations are with Charlemagne.

From the coronation of Louis the Pious in 813 until that of Ferdinand I in 1531, the German kings were crowned at Aix, probably in the famous coronation hall adjoining the present Rathaus, and one of the show places of the city.

By the removal of the coronations to Frankfurt-on-the-Main, the city's splendor declined. In 1793 it was taken by the French, but was ceded to Prussia in 1815. The place is noted for its treaties of peace and the notorious Congress of 1818, or "Holy Alliance." The first peace treaty ended the war between France and Spain for the possession of the Netherlands; the second peace concluded the war of the Austrian succession; whilst the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle regulated the affairs of Europe after the Napoleonic wars. Its immediate result brought about the evacuation of France by the foreign forces.

Americans' Conduct Appreciated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—A Berlin message reports a representative of the Berlin Foreign Office, who has returned from Trèves, as stating that all German circles there pronounced the Americans' behavior as blameless. Everything is following its normal course. The American columns pay the greatest regard to the civilian street traffic, and no decrees have been issued which could in any way alarm the populace.

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MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW OF A SECURE PEACE

British Statesman Urges Peace Based on Anglo-American Union—Warns of Attempts to Sow Dissension

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROCHDALE, England (Sunday)—At Rochdale, yesterday, Mr. Asquith said that the people just released from the long and trying conditions of war were rightly turning their eyes to the great Peace Conference, whose function it would be not only to liquidate the problems left by the war, but to lay the ground of a new civilized world.

No one had declared more clearly and emphatically than he that a clean peace must include reparation for the past and a guarantee for the future. The allied powers had now announced their joint intention of summoning the former head of the German Government and state before some kind of international tribunal. Such a procedure called for the best and most mature counsel of the wisest heads. There was a broad distinction between errors of policy and deliberate and systematic infringements of rules, which rest for their sanction not only on international usage but on the instincts and dictates of humanity.

Such were some of the incidents which attended the devastation of Belgian territory, the sinking of passenger ships, and the almost incredible brutality of the maltreatment of war prisoners, and the Allies ought to insist that justice be done, and that not only the forms, but the spirit of justice—the meeting out to the wrongdoer of his due, no more and no less—be scrupulously observed.

Continuing, Mr. Asquith referred to the significance of President Wilson's visit to Europe, observing that for certain government and permanent purposes, the world was now one. Those purposes, he continued, would not only not have been achieved, but there would have been no advancing toward their achievement, unless, before the President returned, a League of Nations had begun to be translated from a formula into fact.

It was not going to be plain sailing. There were cross currents and rocks, and what was probably more dangerous, shallows, which had to be navigated before the vessel would be in sight of port. In his judgment, the best security against dangers which beset the coming conference was the maintenance in its fullest and truest sense of the real understanding between Great Britain and the United States.

There were all kinds of influences at work to sow suspicion and make mischief between the British Empire and the United States, and which needed to be vigilantly watched and checked, Mr. Asquith continued. And in this connection it should be clearly understood that a League of Nations did not mean a cessation of industrial and commercial rivalry, nor a curtailment or a drying up of the resources of various countries for healthy rivalry. The cooperation in the making of peace, however, should be in all respects worthy of the allied

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collaboration in the making of war. He felt confident that that was the spirit and intention of the British Government, and equally confident that it was the spirit and intention of President Wilson. The war was over, but the forces against which they had been fighting, the bodyguards of militarism and autocracy, though baffled and beaten to the ground, were not destroyed. But dissension among their conquerors was their only hope of resurrection. Therefore let the Allies take care that there should be no shadow of pretense for that hope.

As to the issues before the electorate, Mr. Asquith claimed that they could not be defined. Normally and ostensibly, he said, they were at one, and he had read a government manifesto with considerable satisfaction and, although it omitted some things on the domestic side, a number of proposals, in spirit and apparently in form, were likely to be in strict harmony with the progressive program of the Liberals. If they were to have a genuine democratic policy, with the true ring, he personally did not care by what person or by whose votes it was carried through, but he wanted to make it clear that the best way was to return to the next House of Commons men who were Liberals and Democrats by conviction.

In other countries, dangerous and disruptive forces had broken through the thin crust of autocracy, and, where artificial repression had been exercised the longest, underlying volcanic forces were the most menacing and most potent. He did not suppose that they in Great Britain would be altogether immune, and the way to deal with these new issues was to go out and meet them and not wait until they had overtaken one. The only spirit in which to make that advance was the spirit which had ever animated the Liberal Party—the spirit of full and free sympathy with every aspiration and every effort to obtain equality of opportunity for all.

CABLE SEIZURE AGAIN PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—A second bill in equity has been filed against the Postmaster-General of the United States by counsel for the commercial interests operating as the Commercial Pacific Cable Company. This bill protests against the federal seizure of the company's Pacific cable, and asserts that seizure of cables terminating on foreign soil constitutes the substance of a treaty, which cannot be made without the consent of the Senate, the Senate not having been consulted about the seizure.

A representative of Clarence H. Mackay, president of the Commercial Cable Company, says that one department of the British Government had instructed the company to make no changes at Mr. Burleson's direction without first seeking the approval of that department.

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TO THE CHILD, THE STORY'S THE THING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Even in these war times, the American public is surfeited with elaborate editions of both old and new books, magnificently illustrated, and perhaps this tendency toward elegance is more noticeable in books prepared for children than it is in any other field of literature. In this connection, it is interesting to speculate as to whether this extravagance in de luxe editions is quite justified. The question is: Do the children appreciate what a feast is set before them?

The writer recalls one of those convincingly human of Jane Barlow's Irish peasant characters, Larry, who was "one too many" and who so pitifully resisted all attempts on the part of his family to send him to America, thus making one less mouth to feed, one less person to huddle around the smoldering peat fire of a winter evening. It was this same Larry who clung so loyally to his poor home, a mere scrap of mud and thatch, scarcely detachable, at a distance, from one's general view of the gray and rocky Connemara hillsides. He loved every familiar landmark and especially he valued the few treasures which he had been able to preserve in his particular black hole in the big chimney, for among them were a few torn sheets from a volume of "Ivanhoe." These fragments Larry had read and re-read until they had become his own, and his grasp upon their subject matter was so all-compelling that it enabled him to construct, in his own meager way, the remainder of the story. And these torn pages Larry was reluctant to tramp off to "the States" and leave behind; they had not strength enough in them to go along in his pocket. To him the rough-edged sheets, the blotched and dimmed print, was all sufficient; word pictures satisfied. The text is the thing, after all.

Of course, it may be contended that it is impossible to judge the tastes of children of educated parents by those of Larry, whose people had never so much as the opportunity of learning their letters. But, like certain over-elaborated stage settings which, it is often argued, confuse the on-looker and detract from the play they are intended to set forth, certain of the splendidly conceived and executed illustrations in children's books so engross their little readers' attention that the text becomes of almost secondary importance. Beautifully colored, altogether charming in form and imagination, these illustrations but add to the adult's enjoyment of "Alice in Wonderland," the "Arabian Nights," the "Merry Adventures of Robin Hood," Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," or Hans Christian Andersen; but is the child, for whom the book is intended, able to appreciate the artist's effort?

Even if he does, there is a danger involved, so the writer feels, for there is taken away from the child his right privilege of creating his own impressions and pictures of the scenes in the stories. Surely, we all remember the distress of finding that the golden-haired princess of the fairy tale, who in the story wears a robe of turquoise blue, in the picture is garbed in dazzling ruby red. This sort of thing unconsciously distresses the young reader, destroying his belief in the stability of ordinary events. At least, our modern illustrators should conform with descriptions as set down in the tales, but oftentimes they quite forget to realize that the story is the thing, which the illustrations must only supplement. Some readers are distinctly impatient of pictures, however beautiful, for their failure to carry out the scenes, forms and colors, which the story has previously created in their own minds.

The same accusation of over-elaboration may perhaps be more with regard to the books which one often finds upon the shelves of children's book-shops and special rooms in the public libraries. Take Kenneth Grahame, for example, whose work is so delicately, so enchantingly, wrought. Anyone could point out several admirers of "The Wind in the Willows," who rejoice to have the book close at hand in order to refresh themselves by its intricate naïveté and whimsical fancy. But how many children do they know who read it, unaided by the grown-up relations' annotated notes and explanations and omissions? As for "The Golden Age" and "Dream Days," these delicious tales about children, are they not rather for adult delectation? They have not at all the child point of view, yet they are commonly found in the reading rooms where children gather.

It is probably a truism that the field of children's literature is a difficult one in which to tread. There are enormous possibilities, however, for the favored few who yet possess the child's attitude of mind, who can amuse and instruct without doing that thing which immediately the child detects and distrusts—"writing down" to him. And when one has achieved the simple, human, appealing tale, either of fact or of fancy, give it the proper setting of binding and illustrations. It is, by no means, intended to suggest that illustrations are not needed; it is impossible ever to forget the childhood delight in them. Only keep them in their proper place, let them be subordinate; for to the child the story is the thing.

ITALIAN BUREAUCRACY REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The commission for the reform of the state administration, or in other words the bureaucracy, over which Signor Villa, the Minister for Transport presides, has held its first sitting. It has begun the consideration of the subject of the legal, economic, and social status of the personnel of the central and provincial administrations as well as that of the systems of control and of pensions.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or his readers responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 489)

True Americanization

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In the Americanization scheme of the nation the most simple, natural, and effective method, that of personal contact with the immigrants, has been overlooked. It is comparatively easy to read all about America and her ideals of liberty and democracy in books or in magazines, which only remain an abstract something in the minds of the readers. It is the personal touch with the Americans, who are animated with the spirit of liberty and democracy, that brings home to the immigrants the real meaning of all they have read. They then begin to grasp the meaning of America.

There is hardly an Americanized foreigner who owes the change of his consciousness to books. On the other hand, there are hundreds of them who point out the Americans and their homes whose influences, examples, and friendship help them realize the meaning of America. Personally, I not only got my start in an American home in New Hampshire, but that home influence played a wonderful part in helping me to adjust myself to the conditions of the New World. What has been already done to me and to thousands of others like me can be done to those immigrants who are struggling somewhere between the Old World conditions and the New World standards.

Practically with one spirit and one mind we went forth, as a nation, and helped to win a victory for democracy. Why cannot we, with the same spirit, go forth and help to overcome the subtle enemies of democracy—the alien thought which really arrays the enemy on the battlefield? Unless these subtle enemies are destroyed, our victory cannot be permanent.

In spite of our desires and aspirations when we come to America, we bring with us the influences of governments under which we have lived. We have in our minds fixed a form of government which is foreign to America. We have standards which, with the best of intentions on our part, do not measure up to the standards fixed by democracy. All these must be changed for the permanency of democracy. One of the most effective means to bring about such a change is the friendship of the Americans with the foreigners.

When we have Americanized the immigrants they will become better citizens. They will help maintain our standards. Should they choose to return to their native land, they will carry with them the influences of our homes and institutions. They will be able, by reason of their being Americanized, and by reason of their knowledge of native ways of thinking, to interpret liberty and democracy with terms that are intelligible to their own people. They cannot do this when we keep them at a distance from us with a ten-foot pole.

We cannot justify our claim of democracy when we allow our immigrants to return to their native land simply with the dollars they have earned and saved, nor can we afford any longer to have them struggle amongst us as something belonging neither to the Old World nor the New. Here is another side of this same question. We all appreciate the deeds of kindness done to our boys "over there." We speak with gratitude of the hospitality shown them. We know just what it means to them. A kind relationship with the immigrants will mean exactly the same thing to the strangers within our gates.

(Signed)
BAGDASAR K. BAGHDIGIAN,
Director of Americanization for the Women's Council of St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis, Missouri, Nov. 18, 1918.

(No. 494)

Evils of Child Labor

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I note with interest your editorial in the Nov. 23 edition entitled "Suppression of Child Labor." Only one who has worked side by side with a child in our industrial institutions can appreciate the conditions as they are. As stated, the first attempt to conceal the employment of children is to misrepresent the age, and often the remark is made by the parents that the children might as well be working and earning their living expenses as to be spending time in play.

The one remedy suggested, that if the parents were so dependent upon the money obtained from the work of their children, it is time the State and society investigated their welfare, is certainly praiseworthy. In my own experience it is hard to conceive of a more enslaving influence than to force children to submit to the drudgery of a routine such as the work in our industries. It robs youth of individuality and the joyousness so much needed by us all. The expression becomes drawn and haggard. Tears have come to my eyes as I have looked down the long row of machines and seen these abnormal conditions manifest, and a prayer has gone out to God that freedom from this slavery might forever cease. So we may well welcome the fact that these evils of self-interest and mere money-making are being whipped out of the temple, and justice and freedom, expressed in the joy of working, not for self, but to supply through our effort our brother's need, are being welcomed in. (Signed) GERTRUDE KETCHELL,
Washington, District of Columbia,
Nov. 26, 1918.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS

By Sir Henry Lucy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The unchecked march on the way to full and final victory finds the House of Commons in the mood of dignified reticence that has marked its conduct since three short months ago the sudden turn was taken. News of the surrender of Austria, following close on the capitulation of Turkey, announced by the Premier to crowded benches on Tuesday, Nov. 5, was heartily cheered, being recognized as the penultimate step to final peace. But there was no approach to "Mafeking." The announcement made, the few members keeping their seats turned to consider a few small bills catalogued on the Orders of the Day, just as if nothing out of the way had happened. In the lobby, whither the scene shifted, there was earnest talk about what will come to pass in Germany.

Members recognized that in accordance with constitutional law, arbitrary, though unwritten, Parliament will have no direct part in formulating the terms of peace. That is a business that will be conducted by the government in conjunction with ministers representing the allied nations who, for more than a week, have been in conference in Versailles. When in due course the final settlement is communicated to Parliament, it will be in process of enactment. There is, however, one matter keenly discussed in the lobby, and in the main, agreed to with practical unanimity. A report is current, and may be verified before these lines are in print, that the Kaiser contemplates abdication. What members of the House of Commons are agreed upon is that such a procedure would be totally inequitable to his share in the events of the last four years. It is equivalent to the case of a burglar taken red-handed by the police proposing, with their permission, to go out by the back door and get quietly away to enjoy in retirement the hoarded proceeds of earlier and more successful raids. Parliament and the public enthusiastically welcomed the information ministerially conveyed that a record has been taken and preserved of unlanded and sea, have distinguished themselves by their brutality to prisoners of war committed to their charge, or by the wholesale slaughter of hapless passengers on merchant ships. The principal criminal in this category is the Kaiser, who by word or sign could have prevented the destruction of the Lusitania and her sister ships and stayed the infamous treatment of hapless prisoners, disclosure of which has shocked the civilized world beyond power of expression.

Another point discussed in the lobby throughout the week (Nov. 4 to 8) has been the possibility or otherwise of terms of peace with Germany being dictated in Berlin. As far as this country is concerned, native magnanimity might be inclined to spare Germany a humiliation which, in its day of power, was ruthlessly enforced upon a stricken neighbor. The case of France is different. Twice in its history, after Waterloo and again after Sedan, foreign troops bivouacked in the parks and boulevards of Paris. The whirling of the French people, especially those living in provinces which for more than four years have been ruthlessly ground under the heel of the Hun, are not likely to accept less than full measure.

Apart from this claim public policy is in favor of the proposal. In the early days of the war Mr. Asquith, in a memorable sentence, summarized its object as far as this country and its allies are concerned in two words—Reparation and Security. Reparation will unquestionably be exacted. Security would be endangered if the German people were left undisturbed in the conviction, held even at the present moment, that the immediate result of the war is due to accident, in some measure perhaps to miscalculation. Germany's armed force, they tell each other, is as formidable as ever. Profiting by lessons acquired in the first attempt at conquering Europe, success will be assured for its next effort. The spectacle of the allied armies crossing the Rhine and marching to Berlin to ground their arms under the shadow of the Reichstag, cure this madness. Nothing short of it will.

Incidentally the course of the war has deprived the House of Commons of an interesting accessory to its debates. Prior to August, 1914, whenever the benches were crowded in anticipation of an important debate, the row in the gallery over the clock allotted to foreign ministers was invariably full. Prominent habitués were the representatives of Germany, Austria, Russia, and Turkey, the latter being the only stranger privileged to sit with head covered in the presence of the speaker. Their places know them no more, and in the case of Russia, Turkey, Germany, and Austria, are not in the future likely to be filled with spiceworks representing imperial masters. Prominent amongst their excellencies was Count Mensdorff-Pouilly, for 10 years Austrian Minister at this court.

Handsome, high-born, speaking English without accent, he was one of the most popular men in social, political, and diplomatic life in London. Of all foreign ministers he was on terms of closest intimacy with King Edward. Rarely did His Majesty go on a country visit without the name of Count Mensdorff (as he was called for short) appearing in the list of the house party. Splendidly housed in Belgrave Square he entertained with boundless hospitality, his guests including the best known men in London and some of the brightest women, for though there was no hostess to preside at his table, he frequently had ladies, often including a royal Princess, at luncheon or dinner. On state occasions he wore, amongst other decorations, the Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order. He was a member of the most exclusive London clubs, including the Turf, the Travelers, and the Marlborough. Trusted by English statesmen, liked by everybody, it would be difficult for any who sat at his table in July, 1914, to imagine any man living in happier circumstances, freer from the cares of the world.

Yet it is pitiful to old friends to reflect that at that time, possibly for at least 12 months earlier, he was privy to the plot of his own government, in conjunction with the Kaiser, to commence a war which, certainly in the counsels of the latter, had for an object the downfall of the country in which he had for so many years lived, a trusted and honored guest. Up to the very last, when Germany was already ravaging Belgium, and Austria had taken Serbia by the throat, the English Foreign Office sedulously looked after the comfort and convenience of the Austrian Ambassador. A special train was ordered to convey him to the port of embarkation, and a crowd of distinguished Englishmen assembled at the railway station to bid him a sorrowful farewell.

I noted at the time of its occurrence an incident equally surprising and amazing. It was the only occasion on which Count Mensdorff's identity was alluded to in public print since he had written to a Vienna newspaper, commenting upon what he called the brutality of the treatment of prisoners of war in England. One hopes there was some mistake in the authorship of this silly slander. No foreigner knows better than Count Mensdorff that such a state of things is incompatible with English ways. In present circumstances, with his Imperial Master's failure from the capital, the "ramshackle Empire" breaking up into fragments never to be reunited, his own order threatened by the mob, Count Mensdorff's thoughtless doubtless often turn to his comfortable home in Belgrave Square, where in conjunction with his German colleague he helped to dig a pit for his English hosts into which both have themselves fallen.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A new booklet has just been published which is intended to give officers from America and the dominions while they are in France, information on some of the arrangements now made in London to welcome them on their arrival. They are invited to write and say which they would prefer of the following: to stay in London; to visit the Grand Fleet; to do sightseeing; to stay in the country, or in Scotland. It is pointed out that the head office at 46 Grosvenor Street, W., is always open, if officers prefer to call there on their arrival. The booklet also gives particulars of clubs, both those which have been started recently for officers on active service, and the already existing clubs, such as the Guards, the Cavalry, the Navy and Military, which desire to extend hospitality to them. Information is given, too, about the chief places of interest in London—Hampton Court Palace, Carlyle's House, Tower Bridge, the Houses of Parliament, and so forth, also art galleries and museums, and a map showing the position of the theaters is added. Moderate banking facilities are arranged at the head office, and this is often of great convenience when banks are closed. On the cover of the book are heraldic shields with the arms of the different countries and below them the legend, "We Welcome You."

BANKRUPTCY DWINDLING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Since 1908 the number of bankruptcy cases has steadily fallen. In that year 4306 receiving and administration orders were made. Last year the figure was 1089, a decrease in 12 months of 468, the estimated loss to creditors being £373,469 less than in 1918. Adding to the above total the deeds of arrangement the figures are: 1908, 8128 cases under the Acts, with estimated loss to creditors of £8,540,008; 1917, 1701, a loss of £2,232,227, or £1,178,829 less than the previous year.



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OIL FROM SHALE DEPOSITS SOUGHT

Various Forms of Gum-Containing Rock Found in Colorado, Utah and Nevada of Richness Surpassing Any Other Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Oil-shale must be looked to, probably for years to come, to supply increasing demands for and lessened supply of petroleum and its products. Salt Lake City, Utah, seems the natural center for experimentation and exploitation of an industry which is not yet born in this country, although manufacture of oil from shale has been on a commercial basis in Scotland for 60 years.

In Colorado, Utah and Nevada, east and south of Salt Lake City, are shale deposits of unknown magnitude, and of richness surpassing that of shales known elsewhere. Oil-shale is a common and general term for several different geological formations—different in appearance and in gum content. Without attempting any elaborate description, it will be sufficient to say that the Colorado deposit is found in dense masses of black rock, often with a considerable fossil content. Some southern Utah shale appears in broad strata two or three inches thick, light gray in color, and may be extracted and handled like great planks, while the Nevada deposit (pronounced richest of all) appears in sheets rarely more than half an inch thick, of fine, even texture resembling an oil-stone, dark brown in color. It is readily broken, even with the fingers.

Chemists say different methods of reduction will be necessary in the utilization of these various forms of gum-containing rock. A greater part of all experimentation by competent persons in the United States has occurred in the chemical laboratory of the University of Utah, in Salt Lake City. Here, Dr. W. D. Bonner, consulting chemist to the Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior, in charge of laboratory investigation, is the authority. Dr. Quinn is his assistant.

A fact which has been widely heralded by certain persons, but which is pronounced of no importance by the chemists, is that a small shale-reduction plant was built at the University about a year ago. It is not used now, nor did its use ever have any special significance. To be even more plain, the fact of this small rector having been built at the university was seized upon by some promoters of "shale-oil" companies, and considerable advertising matter has been circulated regarding an "industry" which does not exist.

The proper method of reduction (destructive distillation is the chemical term) of oil-shales of the United States has not been determined. Refining of the resultant crudes has not been satisfactorily accomplished. Chemists anticipate no difficulty in perfecting these processes—but it has not yet been done.

The product of oil-shale after "destructive distillation" and retorting is a heavy, thick, dark oil, resembling in many ways the petroleum known as fuel oil, and it may be used as such. These crude oils vary, as may be supposed, according to the shales from which they are produced. They smell more like asphalt than petroleum.

An immense amount of gas is liberated by the distillation. Some enthusiasts believe this gas will be a sufficient fuel supply for the retort furnaces, but in this the chemists do not agree. It savors too much of perpetual motion. Important by-products are paraffin and ammonium sulphate. It is also considered probable some form of commercial fertilizer will be obtained.

Several bona fide experimental shale-reduction plants are now being constructed in the three states mentioned. Representative among these are the plants of the American Shale Refining Company at Debeque, Colorado; the Ute Oil Company, on the

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White River, near Watson, Utah; and two at Elko, Nevada, one of the Catlin Oil Shale Reduction Company; and another which is being constructed by Dr. David T. Day, who also is a consulting chemist to the Bureau of Mines. The latter will use shale from a certain Southern Pacific Railway section near by.

Chemists of the Bureau of Mines are agreed that the greatest hindrance that could occur to the legitimate development of a shale-oil industry in the United States would be any extensive "wildcatting"—that is, selling of stock in imaginative shale-oil plants, or even in plants to be erected by uninformed people and which may be held out to be practical commercial ventures. A shale-oil plant is an experiment in this country at the present time, nothing more.

In order to encourage legitimate and practical experimentation, an effort will be made to induce Congress to make an appropriation to assist responsible companies. Representatives of the Bureau of Mines believe half a dozen shale reduction plants of commercial-unit size should be established near formations of different shales. These plants might be in operation two years from now, and from experience gained therein shale-oil manufacture could be begun on a safe commercial basis four or five years hence. A "commercial unit" would have a capacity of 100 tons of shale in 24 hours.

Let the fact be clearly stated that manufacture of oil from shale must be, so far as is now known, one of the greatest industries in years to come. Plants which are understood to be experimental are perfectly legitimate now. They are good business. But evidences of wildcatting are abundant, and they will tend to discredit the entire business and cause it to be looked upon for a long time, perhaps, as a gamble, just as wildcat mines and oil wells have caused many people with money to invest to view all such propositions with suspicion.

SIR A. GEDDES ON INDUSTRY'S FUTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Sir Auckland Geddes, Minister of National Service, was recently entertained to luncheon by the Federation of British Industries at their annual meeting. Sir Auckland said that the only thing that seemed to him to guarantee the peace of the world was an alliance of strong, free nations banded together to support the peace for which they had fought. Referring to the necessity of building up a really sound state, Sir Auckland said large sums of money would be required and production must be encouraged in every way. Some, he said, clamored for free trade, and others for protection. He did not believe either was right. Every one, he thought, should break with the economic past and determine to face the future in the light of the future, and refuse to be bound by any definite label of free trader or protectionist. They certainly were not going to lose the industries which during the war they had reestablished. Other industries would have to be protected according to their merits. They must, he declared, go into the future with a clean slate, as far as the economic side was concerned. He was convinced that only in that way could the action of the state be adjusted to the necessities of production. He had a dream, it might be a foolish one, but it seemed to him that out of the parties which were, they should form a "Commonwealth" party, to think only of the common weal of the Empire, and of the alliance of nations.

"Supposing that the authorities are right in restricting crowds; how does that affect the churches? How many are so crowded in this day of carelessness and unbelief as to constitute a public menace?"

"Anybody who knows anything at all about psychology knows that such action is far more likely to increase the disease than it is to lessen it. The basis of all modern civilization is Christianity, and anything which lessens its influence must be bad for the people morally."

"The only logical alternative to the removal of the ban on the churches is to close every factory, office and store, and to prohibit the use of pool room, club, or Y. M. C. A.—everything, in fact, where there may be at least a small danger as there is in a half-empty church. Think of the foolishness of 40 or 50 women crowded into a small space for Red Cross work, while the same number is prohibited in a church seating 10 times that number!"

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MORE TESTIMONY ON HEARST POLICY

United States Senate Committee
Publishes Record to Show At-
tempt Was Made to Prove
Zimmermann Note a Forgery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When the Department of Justice and the State Department, by the publication of the Zimmermann note, showed that Germany had attempted to bring Mexico and Japan into a conspiracy to seize United States territory, William Randolph Hearst, owner of the largest chain of newspapers in the world, conducted a vigorous campaign to prove that the Zimmermann note was the forgery of an unscrupulous Attorney-General's very unscrupulous department. He urged his editors to play up this proof of German perfidy as a fake plot conceived by the Department of Justice with the connivance of President Wilson.

In the period between the severance of relations with the Imperial German Government and the actual declaration of war, Mr. Hearst conducted a campaign of professed patriotism by displaying the Stars and Stripes on the pages of his papers because this would make an "appeal" to the populace and would help to sell papers.

These facts were developed on Tuesday by the publication in the record of the Judiciary Committee, investigating German and brewery propaganda in the United States, of copies of numerous telegrams between his editors and Mr. Hearst during his stay at Palm Beach, Florida, in the period between the severance of relations and the declaration of war. The so-called "Palm Beach telegrams" were inserted in the record over the protest of W. H. King, Senator from Utah, the majority of the committee holding that they shed considerable light on the "questionable attitude" of Mr. Hearst as revealed by A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice, who completed his testimony before the committee on Monday.

Some of the telegrams were sensational in the extreme and afford a splendid illustration of the inner working of the Hearst organization. They are signed "Doctor" but the Department of Justice has established the fact as to authorship.

It was George Sylvester Viereck, of the Fatherland, who first informed Mr. Hearst that the Zimmermann note was a "fake." Then Mr. Hearst instructed his managing editor, S. S. Carvalho, to play up the note as a forgery and one of his chief editors, G. P. Francis, wrote editorials along this line.

When the United States was on the verge of war with Germany the telegrams showed that the Hearst policy was to play up Great Britain as the "arch enemy," and insist on the unwillingness of the people of the United States to go to war with Germany. Following are some extracts from a telegram dated Feb. 25, 1917, and addressed to Philip Francis. They reveal Mr. Hearst's idea of the obligation of the United States to world civilization.

"Please make editorial advocating embargo for America along your own lines. Also kindly make one for Evening Journal amplifying and improving following suggestions: America is not only being starved for the benefit of warring Europe, but is being plundered of its wealth as well."

"Uncle Sam is being gold-bricked. He is being sold a satchel full of green goods in return for his genuine and hard-earned property."

"We are wasting our wealth to continue a carnival of murder, to prolong an era of overwhelming disaster, to encourage the destruction of the white race, to tear down the achievements of civilization which have taken ages to construct, to repudiate religion and violate all established standards of decency, morality and righteousness, to prostitute the progress of the world to the meanest and basest and vilest of purposes."

Mr. Hearst's conception of the willful 12 was of men destined to go down to eternal fame.

The following extracts from the "Palm Beach" selection show the method whereby Mr. Hearst at a critical period prepared the people of the United States for the stern conflict of war.

"Why not run the red, white and blue title we have had for last edition through all editions for a few days during these troubling times. I think these will meet popular sentiment."

This was in the last week of April, 1917, but things quieted down so that

Mr. Hearst writes on March 3, as follows: "If situation quiets down please remove color flags from first page and little flags from inside pages. I think they have been good for this week giving us a very American character and probably helping sell papers." As an illustration of unbridled commercialism this, it is believed, would be difficult to beat.

Hearst Telegrams Produced

Instructions Regarding Newspaper Policy During War Read to Senate

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government copies of telegrams signed by William Randolph Hearst giving instructions regarding the policy of his newspapers and their correspondents during the war were read into the record during Tuesday's hearing of the Senate Committee investigating German and brewery propaganda.

In a message to the New York American on Feb. 24, 1917, Mr. Hearst outlined instructions to be cable to William Bayard Hale, who was then a Hearst correspondent in Berlin and who, according to evidence recently produced, was on the German payroll without Mr. Hearst's knowledge. Mr. Hearst said he believed a vast majority of the people in the United States and Germany opposed the United States entering the war and concluded: "We earnestly desire to employ the influence of our country not for the extension and protraction of the war, but for the promotion of a just and lasting peace."

A message dated March 2, signed "Doctor," and addressed to S. S. Carvalho, New York American, declared that the famous Zimmermann note in which Germany proposed an alliance with Mexico and Japan, and which the Associated Press revealed to the world, probably was a forgery prepared by the Attorney-General. The object of the "forgery," the message said, "was to frighten Congress into giving the President the powers he demanded and perhaps also into passing the Espionage Bill."

The Hearst message of Feb. 24 follows: "I firmly believe that the vast majority of the people of the United States are entirely unscrupulous of Germany. I believe also that the people of Germany are equally unscrupulous of war with the United States. Under such circumstances I cannot see why the century-old friendship of the United States and Germany cannot be maintained and perpetuated by the high-minded and humanitarian rulers and political leaders of our respective countries."

"We in America have just celebrated the anniversary of Washington's birthday and this should remind us that the friendship of Germany and the United States was inaugurated by Washington and Frederick the Great, two of the ablest and wisest and most far-seeing statesmen that any nation has possessed in the history of the world."

"May the statesmen of our respective countries today heed the advice and follow the footsteps of these two great leaders of men and builders of nations."

"The course of my newspapers has been pro-German, not because I am pro-German any more than I am pro-Ally. I am merely patriotically interested in the welfare of my own country and altruistically interested in the progress of the world. I am sure that the United States will value in the future the consistent friendship of Germany as it has valued it in the past, and I think that most Americans realize that Germany, like France, represents in Europe a political, social and economic progress similar to our own."

"Americans from childhood have been taught to regard both Germany and France as their proven friends. We therefore deeply deplore the war between these great nations, which have contributed so much to the progress and civilization of the world, and we earnestly desire to employ the influence of our country not for the extension and protraction of the war, but for the promotion of a just and lasting peace."

The message of March 2, signed "Doctor," said in part:

"Agree with Francis, Zimmermann note in all probability absolute ruse and forgery, prepared by very un-

scrupulous attorney-general's very unscrupulous department. Every one knows that the secret police are the most conscienceless manufacturers of forged evidence in the world."

"Gregory's whole career in office, as Francis showed in recent editorial, has been as spy funder and plot concealer. He has not been bound by morals, facts or the Constitution. He has attempted to put a bill through Congress to make any criticism of his acts or of the President's acts or of any political move or measure treasonable and punishable as such."

"He is possibly violently pro-British. He is surely violently pro-corporation. He is located where he can do the corporations the most good and he has been unwilling to be removed or they have been unwilling to have him removed, even for a position on the supreme bench. He and Burleson are House's appointments and House has been a corporation lobbyist all his life."

"The object of the Zimmermann forgery was to frighten Congress into giving the President the powers that he demanded and perhaps also into passing the Espionage Bill. When Wilson wanted to give away the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal he pretended that he had private information of a dangerous international situation sufficient to justify his acts. He has never revealed his private information and no one now believes that he ever had any."

"He could not repeat this false claim on this occasion, so a compliant cabinet officer this time undertook to manufacture sufficient false evidence to enable Wilson to have his way. It is possible that the British secret service cooperated in these plans. The only serious consequence is that the whole people of the country, 90 per cent of whom do not want war, may be projected into war because of these misrepresentations and these forged documents, if they are forged."

"If we do not want to say all this editorially, we can say part of it editorially, and get some one to stand for interview as Hale used to do to bring all these points out, especially those about the probable forgery of the note. We should develop the forgery paper if Francis and I seem to be right."

A message dated Feb. 21, 1917, addressed to Philip Francis in care of the New York American, said there should be a vigorous attack on the Espionage Bill, and quoted A. B. Cummins, Senator from Iowa, as saying the measure was the most stringent and drastic ever proposed to curb a free people.

"The Democratic Party," the message added, "seems to forget that this is a Republic in which the people govern, and in which full information is essential to intelligent government."

On Feb. 25, 1917, Mr. Hearst sent a message to F. W. Kellogg, Washington bureau of The New York American, saying: "When I inscribed the watchword 'An American paper for the American people' over the titles of my newspapers, I meant just what that motto said. The message added that he would not supplant England for news, or for print paper, or for permission to issue, nor allow his papers to be edited in the smallest degree by any foreign power. A message on the same day to Carvalho asked that the verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner" be kept standing across the American editorial page, and that the evening papers keep standing verses reproduced from Harper's Weekly during the Civil War and referring to shipment of arms by England to the South."

A message dated March 3, 1917, signed "Hearst," and sent to Carvalho, said:

"If situation quiets down, please remove color flags from first page and little flags from inside pages, reserving these for special occasions of a war-like or patriotic kind. I think they have been good for this week, giving us a very American character and probably helping sell papers, but to continue effective they should be reserved for occasions."

Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard pointed to his record and to his published articles on the war before the committee earlier in the day as evidence that his name had no place on the German "list of important names." A. Bruce Bielaski, chief of the investigation department of the De-

partment of Justice, had presented the lists at a previous hearing. Dr. Hart described his acquaintance with pro-Germans and declared he had not shared their views at any time. He said he refused to join the German University Alliance at the invitation of Otto Merkel of New York, because he did not wish to become identified with such an organization. If he were properly classified as a pro-German, he declared, his associates in Harvard and elsewhere could properly class him as a hypocrite, and he cited many articles written by him and published in New York newspapers and elsewhere in which he condemned the violation of Belgium.

Referring to H. F. Albert, Professor Hart said that at a banquet at Cambridge in 1914, he and Albert engaged in a debate over the invasion of Belgium, in which Hart condemned the act and Albert justified it. He remarked that Albert was a most affable person.

"As Lord Byron suggested," said Senator Nelson, "Albert was the mildest mannered man that ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat."

Questioned by Maj. E. Lowry Humes, in charge of the investigation for the committee, regarding passages from his book, "The War in Europe," published in 1914, Professor Hart said he believed that the book could properly be criticized as "too neutral," adding:

"Of course it was not a crime for anyone to be pro-German when the war first started, but I was not one of those who were pro-German even before the war."

Seven and one-half million dollars was the cost to Germany of the propaganda campaign in the United States, he said, the sum coming from the total fund of \$27,850,000 held by the embassy in Washington. Part of the money went for the purchase of newspapers and printing and distributing literature, and part of it was sent to German consuls over the country.

In the course of his testimony on Monday, Mr. Bielaski read from a report made to Berlin by Dr. Fuehr, an agent of the German Embassy. It praised the attitude of William Randolph Hearst toward Germany and included in a list of "neutral" papers The New York Evening Mail, The Milwaukee Free Press, the Chicago Tribune, the Washington Post and the Hearst organs. Fuehr said that of these the Hearst papers were the most valuable because of their large circulation and the fact that they were printed in many different cities.

"The Hearst papers are not to be classified as blind champions of Germany," Fuehr's report said. "Many of the articles are not favorable to us. But for that reason they are much more effective than they could possibly be if pronounced pro-German."

Mr. Bielaski told the committee that of all the newspapers published in the United States, the Hearst organs "were the most pronounced in favor of Germany."

"There is no other newspaper man," said Mr. Bielaski, "whose attitude was so friendly to Germany."

"What was his attitude after the United States entered the war?" asked Senator L. S. Overman, chairman of the committee.

"His attitude continued very questionable," replied Mr. Bielaski. "Many articles published in his papers, if published after the passage of the Espionage Act as amended would have subjected him to prosecution."

Mr. Bielaski said that all the department has to indicate that Mr. Hearst endeavored to get any favor in return for his support of Germany, was his application for his papers to get a special news service German agents planned to send to newspapers in the United States. William Bayard Hale, Mr. Bielaski said, recommended that the request be granted because of the opportunity afforded for the wide circulation of the news.

W. H. King, Senator from Utah objected to placing in the record telegrams sent by Mr. Hearst from Palm Beach, Florida, instructing his editors at New York and elsewhere as to

editorial policy, saying the messages were irrelevant. After an executive session, however, the committee voted to place some of the telegrams in the record on Tuesday.

Senator Hitchcock's Defense

Nebraskan Declares That His Attitude Changed with Changing Conditions

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—G. M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, addressed the Senate on Tuesday in regard to the mention of his name among advocates of a munitions embargo in documents produced before the Senate Judiciary Committee's German propaganda inquiry. He said he had no disposition to criticize the placing of all German documents in the record, but that it was evident that Germans had used the names of many public men recklessly if not falsely, the climax of absurdity being reached when they recorded Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard as willing to cooperate with them.

In 1914, Senator Hitchcock said, he proposed a munitions embargo bill as a measure for strict neutrality of the United States. Later, he declared, German propaganda and criminal acts in this country and atrocities abroad caused him to change his attitude.

"Like other Americans," he said, "I have passed from one phase of the situation to another—peaceful neutrality, armed neutrality, war. I supported in the days of our neutrality the embargo idea—and as an American I declined to associate myself with those who became partisans of Germany."

Referring to the letter of a German agent dated July 22, 1915, saying Senator Hitchcock "seemed strong" for the embargo movement and had said it would "sweep the United States," Mr. Hitchcock pointed out that he had introduced a bill for a munitions embargo more than eight months before and had made a speech in the Senate in the bill's behalf. On Feb. 17, 1915, the measure was rejected, 51 to 36, as an amendment to the shipping bill.

"The part I took during 1914 and 1915 in favor of prohibition of the export of arms and munitions during our neutrality has never been a subject of concealment or apology on my part," said Senator Hitchcock. "It became a campaign issue in 1916 when I ran for reelection, and the fact that I was reelected by a comfortable majority indicates that my course and my motives were understood and approved by the people of Nebraska."

"My stand was taken in 1914 as an American for neutrality. The Germans in America took theirs by forming the embargo conference in 1915 as partisans of Germany. They were supporting my bill, but I declined to go to their conferences, conventions or meetings, though I was often invited to appear as a speaker. I made my only speeches here in the Senate or in defending my course later before my constituents."

"In those days the country was under a pledge of neutrality by virtue of the President's proclamation made when the war broke out. We should no doubt have remained neutral at least nominally and officially if Germany had not by a series of outrages made our attitude first difficult and then impossible."

"My attitude naturally changed with changing conditions."

"I stood first for a strict, peaceful and impartial neutrality, even to the extent of selling no arms and ammunition and lending no money to either side. Next when Germany began a systematic attack on our commerce, I was ready to fight to protect our neutrality. I supported the President's request that we authorize him to assist and protect our neutrality by arming our merchant ships, and I had charge in the Senate of what was known as the armed neutrality resolution, which died so dramatically here in the Senate at noon on March 4, 1917. A month later when the issue

changed from armed neutrality to war I had charge of the declaration of war, which was briefly debated and passed by the Senate, April 4, 1917."

ATTEMPT MADE TO CAUSE STRIFE OVER SEA PROGRAM

(Continued from page one)

tion will abide by agreements which become irksome.

Attacks upon England as the oppressor of Ireland intended to nullify the effects of Britain's Day observances.

This propaganda against Great Britain has manifested itself even in press reports, as the following incident will show. In its review of the annual report of the Secretary of the Navy, one of the big press associations gave Great Britain no credit for the share played by British ships in the transportation of troops to the other side. On this point the press report made the following presentation of the Daniels review: "The major naval operation of the war so far as the United States is concerned is given as the conveying of more than 2,000,000 troops to Europe. This accomplishment, the report says, will stand as a monument to both the army and the navy as the greatest and most difficult troop transporting effort which has ever been conducted across seas, etc."

The report itself, however, from which the foregoing was taken, contains the following on this point:

"American and British ships have carried over 2,000,000 American troops overseas. The United States did not possess enough ships to carry over our troops as rapidly as they were ready to sail or as quickly as they were needed in France. Great Britain furnished, under contract with the War Department, many ships and safely transported many American troops, the numbers having increased greatly in the spring and summer."

And, again, in another part of the original report:

"Two million American fighting men have been safely landed in France. This is the record of the cruiser and transport force of the Atlantic Fleet of the United States and of the American troops carried by British ships, and some assistance from other allied ships."

Reference to the British ships is left out by the press reviewer, who gratuitously makes the Daniels report say that this accomplishment is "the most difficult troop transporting effort which has ever been conducted across the seas."

The omission throughout the press report of any reference to Great Britain's share in the transportation clearly is not accidental, but a studied effort to keep any credit for the feat from going to England.

Secretary Daniels, on his part, went so far as to say that the actual number transported in British ships was more than a million. "The exact figures are not now available," he said, "but it was a service invaluable and timely, and was typical of its great shipping facilities for the common cause."

An "appeal" of mysterious origin was given out here on Tuesday from diplomatic sources warning against a Bismarckian peace. It was credited to the London Daily News. It bears

the names of "Sisson" and "Sharp." The first named is Edgar Sisson, European representative of the Committee on Public Information, and Mr. Sharp is the United States Ambassador at Paris. The document purports to be a plea for the German people. Officials do not believe that either Mr. Sisson or the Ambassador would lend his name at this time to any such appeal. There is no identification of the appeal further than that it came by wireless. Officials regard it as being palpably the work of German propagandists.

Attack on British Policy

Organ of Brewery Interests Charges Violation of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—Anti-British propaganda in the United States, fostered by those elements which desire to cause dissension among the Allies, is declared by the Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey to be evident in a signed editorial appearing in the Newark Ledger, which the league calls "The personal organ of Christian W. Feigenspan, president of the United States Brewers Association." Part of this editorial says:

"Germany was not alone in violating all international laws on the high seas. Where Germany was a murderer, England was a thief. England violated every property right that Germany violated, stopping only at high seas murder."

"We are not afraid of murderers any more on an international scale, either on land or sea. The war at least has settled that. But thievery has not been settled. On that point, with reference to that particular crime, England has been a law unto herself."

The words "murderer," "thief" and "property right" in the second paragraph, appeared in capital letters.

Of this editorial the New Jersey Anti-Saloon League, summarizing the achievements of Great Britain in the war, says:

"This vicious brewery insult is hissed at a nation whose navy policed the oceans, and kept them open for the commerce of the world. Against such a stench, true friend of humanity, a brewery-owned journal dares to attempt, at this time of all times, to revive the Anglophobic pro-German propaganda conducted by the recently created brewery-supported German-American Alliance."

"Have von Bernstorff, Dernburg, von Papen, Dumba, Boy-Ed and company returned to this country?"

Hearst Report Denied

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on Tuesday denied that he had "authorized an interview or statement for publication abroad criticizing the President's going to the Peace Conference, or his international policies," as reported in Hearst newspapers in a Paris dispatch this morning. He branded the statement "a falsehood" and pro-German.

EXPRESS COMPANY FINED

NEWARK, New Jersey—The Adams Express Company was fined \$2200 and costs by Judge Rellstab in the Federal Court on Tuesday on charges that it had failed to care properly for horses destined for the battle fields of France.

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All platinum rectangular watch, set with single row of diamonds, on ribbon\$775
Square platinum diamond set watch on black ribbon\$425
Round platinum watch set with single row of full-cut diamonds, on silk band\$375
Small gold rectangular watch on silk band\$165
Square gold watch on silk band\$95
Chased gold octagon watch on bracelet\$57
Octagon silver watch, enameled, on silk band\$31
Chased gold-filled octagon watch on bracelet\$25.50

For MEN

14-kt. rectangular, thin model strap watch, radium dial, leather strap with gold buckle\$110
Thin model, Elgin, 14-kt. gold octagon case\$72
14-kt. gold strap watch, Waltham movement, radium dial, thin model\$53
Silver diamond-shaped strap watch, gray suede leather strap\$30
Silver square-shaped watch on wide strap, flat model, radium dial\$25
Thin model silver watch, fancy dial, raised gold numerals\$23.50
Nickel square watch on web band, radium dial\$14.75



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The Gondoliers

ICELAND AND THE VIKINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The autonomy that has come as a gift of the war to Iceland merely follows upon a former Home Rule, granted by Denmark to the island folk in 1874. Bordering as the island does upon the Arctic Circle, it would seem anomalous indeed that the former home of the free-necked, all-conquering Vikings should be associated with aught but human liberty, or that the restraints and oppressions of autocratic governments should be familiar things in this little detached world. But Iceland has had its political struggles nevertheless, and from the very beginnings of its history it became the refuge and sanctuary of a people seeking safety and refuge from the intolerable tyranny of a Norseman's rule.

Iceland's story is really the story of the Viking. In a minor degree it is associated with the mission of the Celt and Anglo-Saxon in the early diffusion of Christianity. In 1890 the Icelanders actually celebrated the thousandth anniversary of the landing of the first Christian missionaries. One is apt to picture the Viking as a sea-rover making his warship fast to that of his enemy while the shouts of the victor rise high above the clash and clang of spear and battle-axe upon shield and helmet. But war was not really his occupation nor was the sea his home. He only turned to the sea for plunder and recreation when he wearied of the pastoral life. If he was a man of wealth and influence, in the Old Norse country, he was certain to possess many thralls or retainers, to own a great hall and possibly a temple. In the center of the hall would be a row of fires, and against the wall the high seat or place of honor, its great pillars carved and crowned with images of Thor, Odin and Frigg. The Viking himself would be magnificently attired, his garments bound with plates of gold, and his sword, "Fire-of-the-Sea-King," in a jeweled scabbard by his side. On his neck would doubtless be a collar of engraved gold, while his flowing cloak would be edged with gold.

Such, also, was the early Icelandic in the early stages of his migration from the old Norse home, and in the "Burn Njal" Sir George W. Dasent says of him, "The life of the Icelandic chief fetters our attention by its poetry of will and passion, by its fierce, untamed energy. . . . A man was of age as soon as he was fit to do a man's work, as soon as he could brandish his father's sword and bend his bow. . . . From Iceland as a base, they (the Vikings) push on to Greenland, and colonize it, nay, they discover America in those half-decked barks."

The Vikings peopled the remote island deliberately, as a land where freedom awaited him. Unlike other lands it had no prehistoric history. Fire-born, it had known not even the prehistoric savage. Man's coming began, it may be said, with a woman's whim, and a Viking's vow. Is it not all told in "The Story of Harald Hair-fair," and by Snorri in "Heimskringla"? How Harald sent his messengers to Gylfi, daughter of Eric, King of Hordaland, with the request that she become his wife. How to them she replied that she would not, for the taking to husband of a King who had no more realm to rule over than a few folks. How Harald swore that he would not cut his hair nor comb it until he had gotten to himself all Norway, "with the seat thereof and the dues." How after years of strenuous effort and warfare he brought all Norway under a sway that was to be feared wherever the Norse tongue was spoken. How he solemnly bathed and cut his hair, held a feast, and wedded the exacting but now triumphant Gylfi, Queen of the world within her ken.

That was 10 centuries ago, when Harald introduced to Norway that centralization and consolidation of power which was to make of him a tyrant and a blight upon the ambitions of the nobles who felt the weight of his sway. The freemen resisted as long as they could. Beaten again and again in fight, many of them withdrew from the land of their birth, preferring exile with their accustomed liberties to a vassalage which was an outrage to the free-born.

Thus began the incursions and excursions of the Vikings. The fair-haired warriors of the North spread themselves over many lands, even in far-off Byzantium. For centuries the coast and river hamlets of England, Scotland and Ireland were constantly on the alert in case of depredations and sudden descents. The distant lava peaks of Faroe ultimately became the homes of those who dared not return to Norway, until at last one of their number, the Viking Naddodd, left the Isles and was driven by contrary winds in sight of the snow-capped peaks of Iceland. A landing was effected, but Naddodd found no trace of human beings. Christening the newly discovered country Snaeland, he immediately took his departure. Four years later, in 864, came Gardar, a Swedish Viking, who was the first to circumnavigate the island. He rechristened the land Gardar's Holm. Then came Floki, who found his way to the island by the aid of ravens, and

who gave to the then inhospitable land the present chilly name of Iceland.

Reykjavik, the "Smoking Creek," now the principal town, was recognized from the earliest times as an unfortunate location for a settlement and a capital. The original colony was settled here by Ingolfur Arnarson, a high-born Jarl of Norway, who left his native land in the company of his foster-brother, Hjörleifr, ten years after the descent of Floki upon its shores. The two set sail with high hopes. Ingolfur took with him the pillars of the high seat of his ancestral hall, and when he came in sight of the icy domes of Braefra Jökull, he cast the pillars into the sea, vowing that upon whatever coast they drifted, there would be found his colony. A storm, however, arose which separated him from his sacred relics, and forced him to land upon a long, steep headland just under the Braefra. After experiencing many vicissitudes, he searched patiently for his drifted pillars, and three years later he found them on a lava-strewn fjord. A stream ran down into the channel from a boiling spring. Here Ingolfur, true to his vow, established his colony.

Following these pioneers came a steady stream of chiefs and thralls, until an event in Norway changed the even flow of emigration into a keen rush for the new lands in the lonely ocean. Among the sea-wolves, whose lair was in the Shetlands and the Orkneys, were many Vikings who had sought to vent their spite on Harald, until the latter came with a great host, bearing fire and sword, determined to drive the Vikings from out their island fastnesses. Following his foes into creek and over cliff, he put them utterly to rout. What was left of them fled to Iceland in the North Atlantic, with many an Irish bride. There was, for instance, Auth, daughter of Kettil the Flatnose, the Queen of Olaf the White, King of Dublin, who went with her sister Thorun.

Within 60 years from the coming of Ingolfur, the population is said to



Map of Iceland

Former island refuge of the Norwegian Vikings, which has now been granted full independence

have numbered over 60,000. So much have however, had been taken by the first comers that an agreement was made by which all late comers could take only as much land as they could encompass by fire in a day. This was done by building a huge fire in the center of the lot, whence the claimant traveled in a circle as far away from the fire as he could see the smoke.

During the long winter nights, the nobles were wont to give lengthened feasts in their halls, as their ancestors had done in Scandinavia. As the hours sped by, the Scalds would recite the heroic deeds of their masters. Then were told the deeds of Howard the Hall, the quarels of the Ere-Dwellers and the stirring scenes of the Water Dale, whilst the Viking related his exploits in distant and fairer lands. With the introduction of Christianity to Iceland came the use of letters and the recording of legend and folk-lore, the idyls and the race's history, in rhyme and prose. Thus came into existence the Eddas and Sagas, the earliest writers being mixed Norwegians and Irish.

From this virile race, which scorned to bend the knee to Harald, the modern Icelanders are descended. They are kindly and hospitable to the stranger within their borders, whilst their homes are simple and quaint.

\$40,000 War Sale of Furniture

J. K. Rishel Furniture Company, 69 Canal Street, manufacturers of high-grade mahogany Chamber and Dining Room Suites, with showrooms at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have sold the stock of the Boston showrooms to SEGERSON BROTHERS, who will close out the entire stock at once at half price, at 69 Canal Street.

LEASE EXPIRES A further reduction of 20% on all odd pieces, Beds, Dressers, Vanity Dressers, Chiffoniers, Chiffoniers, Dressing Tables, Desks, Chamber Tables, Chairs and Rockers, Buffets, Serving Tables, China Cabinets and odd Dining Chairs. SEGERSON BROTHERS, INC. AUCTIONEERS 69 Canal St., Boston



A village in Iceland

Some are old dwelling places of turf and stone with an inclosed mowing patch, the sheep folds, the byre and a small garden for vegetables. The spoken tongue of Iceland is no longer heard in the Norse valleys, but in the Arctic isolation of their island home, the Icelanders have retained it in its ancient purity; and sagas and traditions of the remote past are as familiar as household words to the inhabitants.

The Vikings' settlements were all independent of one another, and for some time the only bond of union was furnished by their common religion, until finally in 927 A. D. one Ulfjotr was sent to Norway to prepare a code of laws. His constitution provided for a yearly assembly. In time regular territorial divisions appeared, and a system of law very similar to that of Anglo-Saxon England. The country

1874 by the granting of Home Rule to Iceland.

The government, down to the granting of autonomy, had at its head a minister, appointed by the King of Denmark, resident at Reykjavik, and responsible to the Althing, or the Parliament of the colony, for all acts concerning Iceland. The Althing consisted of 36 members, of whom 30 were elected by the people and six by the crown. It was elected every two years, and was divided into two chambers, of which the upper was composed of six elected and six appointed members, whilst the lower consisted of 24 elected members. The King of Denmark had the nominal right of veto.

In 1911 suffrage was extended to women and servants, and the right is now possessed by all competent adults. The revenue of the country is derived almost entirely from customs. Elementary education is well provided for, and the number of illiterates is remarkably small.

BOSTON WELCOME TO RETURNING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Bringing the first contingent of returning United States troops to disembark at a New England port, the steamer Canopus of the White Star line arrived off Boston on Tuesday night and was due to proceed at 8 o'clock this morning to its berth in Charlestown, where the 1200 officers and men will be landed. Government regulations prevented a public reception at the dock, but the troops were to be greeted in the lower harbor on Wednesday morning by special steamers carrying delegations of naval and army officers, as well as committees of citizens appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts and the Mayor of Boston, respectively.

The coast guard cutter Winnimmet was scheduled to go down the harbor before sunrise, carrying Edmund Billings, the collector of the port, a large party representing the Treasury Department and the customs service, and also newspaper men. Accompanying the Winnimmet will be the city steamer Monitor, which was to leave Eastern Avenue Pier with the state and city committees.

Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, commanding the first naval district, will also be aboard the Winnimmet. A patrol vessel will carry a party of army officers down the harbor, where they will board the steamer and welcome the returning troops. As the ship warps into its berth in Charlestown the naval band from Commonwealth Pier Receiving Station will play patriotic airs.

MORE TROOPS ON WAY HOME
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The sailing of seven additional transports for American ports with 52 officers and 3000 men was announced on Tuesday by the War Department. Six sailed on Dec. 6, and the other a day later.

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ARREST OF PARTY LEADERS EXPLAINED

Action of Lieutenant in Berlin Who Arrested the Soviet Executive Attributed by German Papers to Counterfeit Orders

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—The Berlin papers' account of the arrest of the Soviet executive is that a young officer, Lieutenant Fischer, arrived at the Reichstag Building at the head of a detachment of guard pioneers and entered the room where the executive committee was sitting, declaring that he was ordered by the government to arrest the entire committee. During the ensuing confusion, the people's commissary, Herr Barth, appeared, and finally overtook Lieutenant Fischer when he was on his way to the Chancellor's palace to report that he had carried out orders.

The affair ended with the arrest of the lieutenant himself, and the papers added that there appears little doubt but that he acted in good faith, but was the unconscious agent of three mysterious individuals, identified later as Herr Marten and two foreign office officials, Count Matefehka and Herr von Rheinbaben.

Herr Marten was arrested at the same time as Lieutenant Fischer, but the remaining two fled. The Vorwärts blames the Spartacus group for the whole affair, while Dr. Liebknecht's paper, Die Rote Fahne, continues to oppose the government and to threaten a protest strike.

All other papers call unanimously for the government to put an end to the agitation of the Spartacus group, which has now placed machine guns with crews on the Pariser Platz, and whose members have been driven in motor cars with red flags and machine guns through the Sieges Allee and are distributing pamphlets declaring that the revolution is in the utmost peril and calling the people to a mass protest meeting to be addressed by Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht and Herr Levy and Francke.

Sunday—The Berlin paper, Abend, reports that at a meeting of soldiers on leave from the front and deserters, to protest against not having any representatives on the Soldiers Council, a speaker stated that the Berlin Soviet's executive committee had been arrested. The meeting organized a procession, which was eventually dispersed by troops with machine guns. The Wolff bureau message regarding the matter states that the people's commissaries, Herren Ebert, Scheidemann and Landsberg announce that the government had absolutely nothing to do with the executives' arrest, which was an abuse of the troops' power, and the prisoners must be immediately released.

Strange Scenes in Munich
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant's Berlin correspondent reports that returned troops, led by officers, and bearing the old and new imperial and state flags, held a big demonstration in Munich on Friday, demanding the speedy summoning of the national assembly. Kurt Eisner was obliged to come out and make a speech, in which he promised to comply with the demand. He was surrounded by a bodyguard and had armored motor cars brought up, but the soldiers protested so violently that these were sent away.

Substitute for Dr. Solf
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Independent Socialist organ, Die Freiheit, states that Dr. Rosen, the German Minister at The Hague, will replace Dr. Solf as Foreign Secretary.

Krupps' Workers Discharged
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—At a meeting of workers from Krupp's Essen factories it was announced that 5000 workers have been discharged by the firm so far.

Reported Royalist Party
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Matin has information from Holland to the effect that a Royalist Party is being formed in Germany under the leadership of Prince Henry of Prussia.

SOCIALIST JURY NEARLY COMPLETE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—The jury lacked but one man when court adjourned in the trial of Victor Berger and other Socialist Party leaders here on Tuesday, and the prospect generally entertained by government and defense was that the twelfth man would be found early on Wednesday and the argument itself would be well under way before the day closed.

The Socialist defense had used up six of their 10 challenges and the government five of its six, at the end of the second day. The Socialist lawyers took one man off because he was a member of the American Protective League, another because he had three sons in the army, another because he said it was wrong to talk peace in time of war, another because he was prejudiced against Socialists, another because he had had trouble with a union.

AID FOR BRAZILIAN PRISONERS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—At the request of the Brazilian Government, the United States has taken up formally with Berlin the question of the release of Brazilian prisoners of war in Germany. The State Department officials say no statement as to the number of prisoners was available.

MR. MARSHALL AT CABINET MEETING

Vice-President Presides in the Absence of President Wilson, at Latter's Request—Action Explained as Not Official

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Cabinet held its weekly meeting in the White House on Tuesday, but the President's communications were made by wireless, and his chair was occupied, at his request, by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States. Frank L. Polk, First Assistant Secretary, represented the Department of State in the absence of Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Mr. Marshall, who represented the President for the first time on Monday, when he received Prince Higashi Fushimi formally, took his place with the Cabinet with the distinct understanding that he was there merely as a presiding official, and that he in no way represented the President so far as entering into discussions or making important decisions was concerned. Although the President's request that the Vice-President should sit with the members of the Cabinet was officially communicated to him only on Tuesday, the President had made a personal request to that effect before he left Washington.

Mr. Marshall made the following statement before the Cabinet meeting began: "In assuming the chair and presiding over what is known as a meeting of the Cabinet, I deem it proper to make a brief statement, so that my conduct may not be misunderstood or misinterpreted. I am here and am acting in obedience to a request preferred by the President upon the eve of his departure, and also at your request. But I am here informally and personally. I am not undertaking to exercise any official duty or function. I shall preside in an unofficial and informal way over your meetings, out of deference to your desires and those of the President."

RAILWAY SERVICE FULLY RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A statement was issued by William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, to the American people on Tuesday, in which he said that as the war had been won, the necessities under which he had, almost a year ago, appealed to the public to refrain from traveling, no longer prevailed. The public may travel now for pleasure, as well as for business, without impairing their patriotism. Moreover, Mr. McAdoo promises that they may travel under better conditions.

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Last spring, with great difficulty. Our representative, one of the few glove buyers to visit England, France and Italy this year, ordered these choice gloves from the factories in Europe. They have just arrived and we think you'll agree they are worth all the effort it took to secure them. Our glove buyer now says his trip doubly repaid him.

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PRESIDENT WILSON POPULAR IN SPAIN

Writer Says Country for First Time Is Taking Interest in Man Outside of Spain, and Attaches Significance to Act

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—What may be called the Wilson cult is truly making astonishing progress in Spain as shall be shown. Three months ago the President of the United States was known but little to the general community. Today there is hardly a city of any consequence in Spain whose newspapers are not devoting innumerable columns to articles upon his career, his views in general, and his present actions, with occasional personal details, as concerning his use of the typewriter, and so forth.

This alone might be taken as merely journalistic enterprise and of small significance, but the public interest is manifested in very different ways. From the general question of "Quien es Wilson?" as it was asked in the cafes in the summer, the people have now gone far into details, and in various ways the President comes in for mention at meetings of the ayuntamientos. The example set by Barcelona of conferring the freedom of the city upon him, or making him an "honor citizen" as it is put in Spain, is being eagerly followed in other cities. Shortly Mr. Wilson may have citizenship rights almost throughout Spain. More than that in a way, another fashion has evidently set in for naming the streets of cities and towns by Mr. Wilson's name. Let it be said impressively, that, so far as one can recall, such a thing has not happened before in Spain with all its insularity. The cafes are named after every kind of Spanish personage, ancient and modern, and here and there a friendly foreign monarch has been given a thoroughfare, but the Calle de Presidente Wilson is a new and, for Spain, a remarkable idea.

Do not imagine that all this kind of thing is just so much Spanish nonsense. This is the first time in her history that Spain has come to take any deep, personal and practical interest in any man outside her own country, and there is a meaning behind it. A subtle instinct tells the Spaniards that the period of the insularity inevitably draws to its end, that Spain must take her place in the new world construction or there will be no Spain, and that the dominating figure in that construction for the present at all events is the President. On this line of argument, Spain immediately reaches the sharp conclusion that President Wilson, little enough as he may have busied himself about Spain and her many problems, matters more to the nation than any other man, that Señores Maura, Dato and all the rest of the politicians may affect her less through their direct efforts in a decade than Mr. Wilson may indirectly in a year. He is therefore, they say, worth taking notice of; and, besides, the Spanish appreciation of romance sees something wonderful in this plain figure of a citizen who belongs to no royal house, is not a grandee or a general, sketching plans for the complete ordering of the world.

Above all, this new interest indicates a strong departure from the Spanish habit of insular thought and consideration. It is a sign of the times and important. It leads also to other foreign interests and demonstrations in, as it would seem, a deliberate extension of the original idea of the new and unusual Spain, for one finds, by way of example, that in Vigo it was determined to have an English day, a "fiesta del día de Inglaterra," which also had never been done in Spain before. Something in the nature of an address of appreciation was prepared, and copies were deposited in the cafes clubs and public places for signature by the people, an album eventually being delivered to the British consul in the city.

Again, questions of nationalities and their new complexities arouse interest, for it is seen that Spain herself may be concerned in such matters. Thus while the people a few weeks ago had heard little of the Czechs-Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, one now finds long articles devoted to them under the heading of "Mr. Wilson's Program," with a moral as to Spain

tacked on to the end of the dissertations. One may see here a thin connection between this interest and the fact that parts of Spain such as the Vizcayan and the Catalanian, which have for long been agitating for autonomy on the ground chiefly of racial difference from other parts, especially the Castilian, are now agitating with special vehemence, and mark this association known as the Fomento Autonomista Catalan has sent a circular to all the nationalist societies and groups of every kind in Barcelona, calling a general meeting "to consider the position of Catalonia with regard to the peace negotiations between the belligerent nations." This is remarkable—the "position of Catalonia," not the position of all Spain.

Another and quite distinct incident. Spain has taken little interest in the American Navy for a matter of 20 years—when she saw too much of it. Little or nothing of it has been seen adjacent to Spanish waters all these years; but now, as in a casual or accidental way, the people have just seen a part of it near their land and the spectacle was much commented upon and excited a peculiar emotion. A United States squadron composed of six warships was suddenly seen out at sea off Orzan near Corunna, steaming south. The news excited great interest, and was speedily telegraphed all over the country. In the waters through which the American squadron was steaming there happened to be the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XIII, which was carrying out some maneuvers on a small scale. She saluted the American warships with the red and orange flag of Spain and the squadron returned the compliment in proper form. It may seem but a trifling incident, yet it may lead to deep reflections.

In a Madrid newspaper at the moment one finds Mr. Wilson's name in large capital letters at the head of nine distinct articles, and he has the front page almost to himself. One of the articles that are devoted daily to him and American subjects in the alert El Sol—which in these matters has always been farther than its contemporaries—is headed significantly "El Presidente Wilson, El Mariscal Foch y las Cortes Españolas," peculiar triple association one might say, but one that is well intelligible to thinking Spaniards and other peoples. Having commented upon the most recent developments in the armistice and peace negotiations, the writer proceeds to consider how Spain is concerned.

"So the destiny of the whole of humanity is being determined, and so we are advancing to a new age," he said. "It would be logical and right to think that the Spanish people appreciate the immense affliction of the present moment and palpitate before the vast transformations of the universe. What are our politicians doing as the golden dawn lights up the horizon? They have spoken in optimistic tones and they have directed vital words to the youth of Spain telling it that it has the future of the people in its hands. Everywhere there must vibrate, sharply and loudly, the uneasiness of a country that has reached the critical stage and finds itself confronted with the necessity of deciding rapidly, radically, brutally even. 'Oh!' cries Don Antonio Maura—all its essential problems.

"What is Spain doing when in a vast and public diplomatic debate, the new humanity, better and juster than before, is being created? We engage with difficulty in those debates which some deputies have started in the Chamber. We should understand that, before the spectacle of the parliamentary debates that have been carried on in the last few days, a foreigner would ask: 'But are there no other things to talk about in the Spanish Parliament?' And from that the writer goes on to show the difficult situation in which Spain, in all her isolation and neglect, stands in regard to the great international problems, and their forthcoming solution with which President Wilson is now so deeply concerned.

A word now upon some of the latest honors paid to Mr. Wilson. It has already been reported that the municipal council of Barcelona, in many respects the most important and wide-awake in Spain, has conferred upon him honorary citizenship. Since that was done the alcalde has paid a visit to the United States Consul to deliver to him a translation of the resolution of the council, beautifully set forth on linen paper and artistically decorated. The consul, on behalf of the President, expressed his

appreciation of the alcalde's visit and the act of the municipal corporation. The latter has met with general appreciation throughout Barcelona. One of the many signs of it is a resolution just passed by the committee of the Republican Party as follows: "Having seen with satisfaction the decision taken by the ayuntamiento of this city naming the President of the United States of North America as an honorary citizen, to address sincere congratulations to the consuls of the allied nations upon the victories achieved by their armies and to attach this to the message that the National Federal Council has addressed to the President of the United States."

Now it appears that, following the example of Barcelona, the municipal council of Figueras has resolved to accord to President Wilson the honor of being "hijo adoptivo" (adopted son) of the town, and to give his name to the important thoroughfare so far known as the Avenida del Castillo de San Fernando. From San Fernando comes the news that the Juventud Republicana or Young Republican Society has resolved to ask the municipal council to name a street after Mr. Wilson, "being the man who holds the peace of the world in his hands today." The agitations of the Vizcayans for autonomy have already been referred to; they have now appealed to President Wilson to assist them in their endeavors to gain independence on the bases he has formulated. Here is a remarkable development! Questions are being asked about this business in the Cortes. Much more will be heard of it.

GENERAL ALLENBY THANKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of State for India has sent the following message of congratulation to General Allenby: Please accept my renewed congratulations on glorious successes. The uninterrupted series of victories of your campaign in Palestine and Syria has been achieved by brilliant and inspiring leadership, by devoted and purposeful gallantry of all ranks. The tireless efforts of the armies under your command have now reached a triumphant culmination in the total defeat of Turkey and the conclusion of an armistice. India's historic part in these great events will always be a source of pride to the Empire and the association of her soldiers with those from this country and overseas under your leadership will always be remembered. In a congratulatory message addressed to General Marshall, the Secretary of State for India said: I congratulate you and the army under your command on signal victory. The war in Mesopotamia has been a war of liberation. Its history is a history of ceaseless determination, of patient preparation, of dashing successes, of persistence which reverses could not affect. The triumphs of General Maude's armies have been continued under your leadership and final success is a fitting climax to the campaigns which have culminated in the rescue of the Iraq from the now totally defeated Turk. The officers and men of the Indian Army have taken an ever memorable part in these great achievements.

BRITISH ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Advisory and Consultative Committee appointed under Mr. Justice McCardie's Report, recently held its first meeting. Sir Thomas Munro, Chief Labor Adviser of the Labor Department of the Ministry of Munitions, presided, and there was a large attendance. The committee agreed as to the lines of procedure to be followed and dealt with certain questions submitted to it by the Ministry of Munitions and the Admiralty. It was agreed that the full committee should meet fortnightly and that a sub-committee should meet in alternate weeks to deal with any matters of immediate urgency. In order further to assist the Chief Labor Adviser in the performance of his duties, Mr. George Langton, C. B. E., of the Ministry of Munitions, has been appointed as a special commissioner in disputes and inquiries in the provinces which may be referred to the Chief Labor Adviser.



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RECONSTRUCTION OF AUSTRIAN STATE

Writer Thinks Time Will Come When Separated States, From Economic Considerations, May Combine for Access to Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Two possible ways in which the countries which formerly composed the Austro-Hungarian Empire may combine together in the future are set forth in a leading article in the Corriere della Sera. At first the new state units are likely to remain quite independent of one another, the writer thinks, and from the point of view of purely selfish national interests this might seem a desirable state of things for Italy. This first impulse must, however, he maintains, cede to a wider outlook and to the conviction that Italy's highest interests cannot but coincide with those of Europe as a whole and with those of humanity. Internal matters may occupy the attention of the new states exclusively at first, but after a time economic considerations, such as the question of access to the sea, are sure to induce them to consider some form of a federation of states.

Italy should be prepared for this moment, and Italy should do all in her power to forward the establishment of a just and lasting order of things in the territories of the former monarchy. For this, however, a clear idea of the arrangement to be arrived at is necessary, the writer declares; by which he means the best arrangement from a historical, geographical, and economic point of view, and in conformity with the greatest interests of the peoples concerned.

The new states may organize themselves by means of economic military and political conventions into a combination answering fairly closely to the extent of the Dual Monarchy, less the territory which will become Italian and the trans-Carpathian territory. In this way a system would be constituted by the pair Bohemia-Jugo-Slavia. The congress of Laibach completed it in speaking of a Slav system which should extend, by means of Poles, Czechs, and Slavs from the Baltic to the Adriatic, and it is certain, the writer declares, that the relations between these three peoples, both among themselves and with Italy, must be of a most friendly character.

First of all, he says, it must be pointed out that there can be no Slav ethnic continuity between the Baltic and the Adriatic. There is a piece of German territory between the Czechs and the Jugo-Slavs. It is proposed that a strip should be cut off this territory and in this way a passage formed between Bohemia and Jugo-Slavia. This would probably be only a transitory arrangement since it is difficult to imagine that a number of Germans, living in territory which did not belong geographically to either state, would long be content to remain under Slav domination. Thus the result of a Baltic-Adriatic arrangement would come to mean that the Bohemian and Jugo-Slav states would be united by a German state which would include the greater part of the German population of Austria. In this way, the writer thinks, it would come about that the greater part of the peoples who have just destroyed Austria-Hungary would reconstruct a Danubian federation in which, by a geographical necessity, as masters of the Danube, the Germans and the Magyars would come to exercise a preponderant and possibly decisive influence. So that the penetration of Germanism into Slavia and the East, the very thing which it is desirable to avoid, would be partly reestablished, and the relations between the peoples involved would be constituted on a very uncertain basis.

The comments of a friend of Austria on President Wilson's reply, made in a neutral paper, are very instructive for the Italians, the writer declares. He wrote that Austria was no more,

but that it would rise again, and that its divided peoples would reconstruct a unity which would be almost the equivalent of the former one, but, the writer maintains, it is to every one's interest that in this case there should be no resurrection.

There may, however, be another solution, he thinks, which would in no way exclude the advantages of the fraternity of the Bohemians, Jugo-Slavs and Poles, but would extend and complete it. The Austrian catastrophe had arisen, to a great extent, from the crisis in the Balkans, and the inter-dependence of Danubian and Balkan problems must be remembered, while all that could be done should be done in order to assure the solution of the war in accordance with its origins. With a view to making up for lost time Italy should give her best attention to the Balkan Peninsula. The Balkans must be westernized, the writer maintains, and by means of friendship with Italy, the Balkan peoples must get into close touch with the western nations, in order to obviate the danger of war in the Near East. By beginning the work of reconciliation Italy would best serve her own interests and would confer an inestimable benefit on the whole of Europe.

Recent events seem very favorable for such a task, the writer thinks, and he goes on to say that they who opposed the policy of the Marchese di San Giuliano who, keeping close to the heels of Austria, made no effort either to obtain an outlet to the sea for Serbia or to prevent the second Balkan war, they who consider that the fratricidal policy of Tzar Ferdinand was ruinous for Europe, may feel profound gratification at the new turn which the destinies of the Balkans have taken. The criminal error of 1913 has been expiated and will one day be forgotten, and Ferdinand and his policy have gone. When Serbia is fused into the great Jugo-Slav state, this new organization may have a considerable attraction for the Bulgarians. The writer thinks that the enmity between Serbians and Bulgarians is destined to disappear, and that then it will not be difficult to eliminate the Balkan disputes so that Rumania and Greece will be ready to enter the much-desired and hitherto unrealized free Balkan system.

The writer thinks also that Italy should make every effort to help to establish a stable order of things in the Balkans and to bind herself to the Balkans by means of a sort of Adriatic league established by tariff, military, naval, commercial, cultural, and railway conventions. At last, he says, the great transverse lines between the Adriatic and the East must be constructed which will destroy the monopoly of the German Bank, strictly connected with the longitudinal communications, and these will give the Italian people immense opportunities for work and expansion.

To this system the writer thinks a Polish-Baltic system would correspond. A Poland which was not territorially imperialistic, but wisely conscious of her own interests, might group around her several of the states which have risen through the dismemberment of Russia. Poland might also have fraternal relations with Bo-

hemia on whose marvelous people would chiefly evolve the task of establishing ties of interest and sentiment between what may be called the Polish-Baltic system and that which may be described as the league of the Adriatic. One day the Magyar people might join the new system, he thinks, thus providing territorial communications between one group and the other in case political necessity made the use of the way across Austro-German territory undesirable.

These ideas for a scheme of reconstruction may seem utopian, the writer says, but on the other hand how many utopian things have come to pass. Until a few weeks ago the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary seemed utopian to most of them. He does not, he says, put forward these proposals as a definite program capable of realization in the near future, but only to point out a line of action and the results to which it might lead. He does not wish to force his ideas, but only to show the seriousness of the problem and to do what he can in order that Italian opinion may not be caught unprepared, as unfortunately has been the case in the past.

SHORTAGE OF MILK IN SWITZERLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Amazing as it seems, the great Swiss Condensed Milk factories have shut down on account of the shortage of milk. Shortage of milk in Switzerland certainly sounds very odd, even though it is not so great as in other European countries, except perhaps Denmark. The reason for this shortage is to be found in various directions.

The principal reason is that in peace times Switzerland always imported cattle for slaughter, fresh meat, and meat products from abroad. Now the demand for meat has been artificially increased by the rationing of fats, bread, rice, potatoes, etc., and must therefore be covered by the home agriculture, owing to these outside sources of supply having been cut off. At the same time Germany's black-mailing policy in forcing Switzerland to give her cattle in exchange for coal and iron has sent the prices of live stock up to a fantastic height, so that in spite of the most severe prohibitions from the authorities, the peasants are constantly using their milk for feeding calves and young pigs. The raising and fattening of live stock is far more profitable today than the ordinary milk production, as cattle prices are exorbitantly high through the German demands, whilst the prices of milk in Switzerland are kept within reasonable bounds by the watchfulness of the local authorities, to say

nothing of the consumers who are always ready to put up a strong fight against any advance in prices for land produce.

This temporary suspension of the Swiss condensed milk industry will not only be bad for the country's trade balance against foreign countries, but also for the milk apportionment amongst the Swiss towns. Until now the factories of an Anglo-Swiss concern were a sort of receiving center for the milk reserves in districts away from the populous parts of the country. Now these reserve centers will drop out of existence for the time, and it will no longer be possible to regulate the daily output to the daily consumption as equally as before. On the other hand, the abeyance and unjustifiably high prices for cattle, which Germany has created in Switzerland, will remain as an unpleasant legacy of the war for Swiss agriculture and Swiss consumers for many years to come.

Until recently there has been a great speculation going on in agricultural land in Switzerland, which has been changing hands at prices proportionate to the high prices of foodstuffs. The banks, perhaps, were too ready to make advances on land bought at preposterously high prices. These Swiss mortgage banks which specialize in this class of loans play a very important part in the Swiss financial market, and when the prices of land fall, as they must sometimes do in consequence of the utterly ridiculous values of foodstuffs now prevailing, the Swiss banking world will be very hard hit.

As to the consequences of the stoppage of the condensed milk factories, the effect will be very slight. There are so many branch factories in other countries, and especially across the seas, that the importance of the Swiss centers has been for some time declining. The Swiss parent company has assumed more and more the character of the financier and provider of machinery for the factories abroad. In addition, the company has another Swiss interest in that it controls the shares of a well-known chocolate company, which is doing a splendid business and has just increased its share capital from 21,000,000 to 35,000,000 francs, in order to meet the necessities of the greater demand for chocolate.

WOOL PRICE DROPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ontario.—Owing to the cancellation of the government orders for blankets and army uniforms since the signing of the armistice, the price of wool in Ontario has dropped 25 to 30 per cent. Woolen mills are now paying special attention to samples and orders for domestic use, though it is expected that it will take some weeks to adjust the output to pre-war grades.

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And if you present it to anyone he will bless you. It's nicely boxed.

Send us a dollar and get one and if you ever are in doubt as to whether or not it was a good, sensible purchase, tell us. We will send you back your dollar and you can keep the brush.

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LABOR'S VOICE AT PEACE CONFERENCE

J. H. Thomas, Trade Unionist, Believes That the First Plan in Shaping Peace Policy Is to Have Labor Represented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A crowded mass meeting of trade unionists was held, previous to the signing of the armistice, in the Albert Hall to demand a voice in peace negotiations. Mr. C. T. Cramp, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, presided, and Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, was the principal speaker. Amongst others present on the platform were Mr. Robert Williams, of the National Transport Workers Federation, and Mr. George Lansbury, a member of the Independent Labor Party, and an extreme pacifist.

Before the speeches began an organ recital was given. The audience also amused themselves by singing, "We'll Keep the Red Flag Flying Here." Three cheers were also given for the "Bolsheviks" and the "German revolution."

Mr. Thomas devoted a considerable part of his address to the subject of the sailors' and firemen's action in refusing recently to allow Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, and M. Camille Huysmans, the Belgian Socialist, to travel to France. Mr. Thomas appealed to the government and the friends and supporters of the seamen's policy, if they believed in law and order, immediately to cease supporting that policy. Mr. Thomas then went on to say that he had received many requests asking him to use his influence to prevent railwaymen from carrying the offending officials. His support had also been asked by those who wished immediately to refuse to carry any paper or periodical that supported the boycott policy. He therefore asked the British public to consider that if this policy was to be pursued, the reprisals within the railwaymen's powers were such that they undoubtedly would not be limited to the period of the war. Speaking for his own union, Mr. Thomas said it would mean that wherever there was an industrial dispute they would be able to apply this weapon to every employer concerned in the dispute. He therefore desired to warn people that those who were sowing this seed might reap something they little dreamed of.

Referring to peace, Mr. Thomas said peace must not be a peace that applied to one nation at the expense of another. The Prime Minister, he considered, had committed himself and the nation to President Wilson's peace terms. Peace terms on a sliding scale, Mr. Thomas declared, would be disastrous to the country. He wanted militarism stamped out everywhere, and he believed the overwhelming mass of the men in the country were not concerned in adding territory to the British nation, but in stamping out what they believed to be the cause of all war. He wanted all those responsible for the crimes on land and sea brought to justice. He wanted full reparation made, but he warned his hearers against a vindictive peace, such as Germany had imposed on France in 1870. He believed the ideal of a League of Nations was worth fighting for. If the peace they believed in was one of common justice and equal opportunities for all, who, he asked, was better able to shape and dictate its policy than the great labor movement of the world? Labor would effect this purpose if it was united. He believed their first claim in shaping that policy should be to have labor directly represented in the negotiations.

On the motion of Mr. O'Leary, president of the London District Council of the National Union of Railwaymen, supported by Mr. W. T. Foote, Mr. George Lansbury and Mr. Robert Williams, the following resolution was enthusiastically carried:

That this mass meeting of workers welcomes the fact that an opportunity to make a lasting and just peace now appears at hand, and demands for organized labor an effective voice in the peace negotiations. We support as a basis for the settlement the 14 points laid down by President Wilson and endorsed by Mr. Lloyd George in his speech to the American troops on July 5. We also demand that those responsible for crimes committed against humanity and international law shall be brought to the bar of justice, that full reparation and compensation shall be paid for injury to life and property on sea and land. We further demand the repeal of conscription and the restoration of civil liberties.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—The American Jewish Congress will con-

vene in Philadelphia on Dec. 15 to determine means of obtaining political and religious freedom for Jews throughout the world. Col. Harry Cutler, chairman of the administrative committee, announced here on Monday. The meeting was planned for two years ago, but was postponed to await cessation of hostilities.

FRENCH AND RUSSIAN SOCIALIST PARALLEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The following article, which points out a resemblance between the instructions issued by Lenin and the resolutions passed by the French Socialists at the recent congress, has appeared in the *Démocratie Nouvelle*.

It is possible, the writer states, that in the beginning the fact that the Russian revolution aimed at being international, or rather universal, did not receive sufficient attention. It was known that the Bolshevik leaders counted on a rising on the part of the masses and upon the spreading of the class struggle from one country to another. The constitution of their army, purely theoretic as it was, showed that they hoped to take an active part in the general overthrow. Were not the names of the different European capitals used to designate the regiments which were to be called upon to conquer them in overcoming the bourgeoisie? he asks. All that passed, however, as pure rotomondade. Today, on the other hand, one is obliged to recognize that there were definite plans underlying all that, and from among the numerous proofs of his assertion, the writer says he will select one which is really arresting.

An analysis of the secret instructions drawn up by Lenin in 1916, then a refugee in Switzerland, before he left for Russia in order to begin his "work," has appeared in the *Journal de Genève*, in its issues of Oct. 6, 8, 9, and 11, and published since as propaganda. These instructions constitute a complete plan of action. He says that all the Socialists must declare for the revolutionary struggle. There must be no opportunism, no reformism, no social-patriotism; these are the manifestations which "pervert the masses by means of democratic-bourgeois illusions." In addition to this, the parliamentarians of the party are to pay special attention to the propagation of ideas of the social revolution among backward elements of the country towns, this systematic propaganda being the best way of extracting successive concessions from capitalism. "We shall profit by each of these concessions," Lenin says, "in order to intensify our struggle in view of the complete expropriation of the bourgeoisie." Everything was to be arranged and everything was to be subordinated to the accomplishment of this final object, and it was from this point of view that the problems arising from the war conditions were to be regarded. Besides this, in no circumstances in time of war or in time of peace were the Socialists or their deputies to vote the military credits. National defense was declared to be a "fraud practiced upon the people by the bourgeoisie." Socialists were only to admit the necessity for the defense of their country when that country should have become a Socialist one. In other words they were to admit nothing but the defense of the proletarian revolution against the attack of the bourgeoisie.

If one rereads the resolution passed by the French Socialists at their recent congress, the writer says, one cannot help being struck by their resemblance to Lenin's secret instructions. Nor is there anything astonishing about this. There are, he declares, as "Lysis" so well said in a recent article, the same undercurrents (desous). The Russian revolution intended, from its first day, to take the whole world as its stage. It had evolved a plan of conquest in which Switzerland figured as the base, the Kienthalian and Zimmerwaldian Left as the advance guard, and the whole of socialism, with its various organizations, as a means of penetration. If the writer declares, instead of comparing the Russian revolution to the essentially indigenous and national French revolution, it had been realized that coming as the former did from foreign countries, its intention was to spread to them, the very real danger now threatening from its ambitions would doubtless never have existed.

PLAN FOR IMPROVING INDUSTRIAL ART

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, presiding at the Society of Arts at a meeting called to consider a scheme for the promotion of industrial art, said that the project had the support of the Board of Education and the Board of Trade. The English were really an artistic people, though they were fond of depreciating their

capacity and genius for the fine arts. There was no generation in the whole course of recorded history in which their country had not given indications of its aptitude for art. The English miniatures were as good as any produced in Europe, while the English needlework of the Middle Ages was better than any other country could show. They were still rich in craftsmen and designers who had shown the world that they yielded to none in the industrial arts and crafts.

In order to lift their national industrial art to a high level, it was proposed to establish a British Institute of Industrial Art, incorporated under the joint auspices of the Board of Education, the Board of Trade, and the Society of Arts. The proposed scheme would include a permanent exhibition in London of modern British work, selected as achieving a high standard of artistic craftsmanship and manufacture. It was necessary that a guarantee should be subscribed sufficient to place the exhibition out of the reach of financial difficulties, and above the temptation of accepting exhibits as advertisements. In time the exhibition would no doubt pay its way: A selling agency would be attached, and works of outstanding merit would be purchased for the State to be placed in the Victoria and Albert Museum. Finally, it was intended to bring the designer, manufacturer and distributor into touch with one another, and to create machinery for training designers and art workers.

Mr. Fisher said he had some reason for thinking that their manufacturers were not so alert as those in France with regard to new artistic designs. It often happened that when an English manufacturer was offered some beautiful design he was unwilling to take risks which were much more freely taken by their brilliant allies, the French.

It was part of the project that the Royal Society of Arts should offer scholarships, fellowships, and other prizes for the encouragement among art students of a closer and more practical knowledge of the medium with which their art was concerned, for a design which seemed delightful on paper might be much less attractive when reproduced on silk or other woven material. Arrangements were also to be made with the British School at Rome to facilitate Roman studies by British craftsmen and industrial artists. The school in Rome had been founded for the study of archaeology, but he understood that its scope was to be greatly expanded. The appeal for public help which was being made through that meeting was on behalf of the projected British Industrial Institute on the one hand, and the educational plans of the Royal Society of Arts on the other. That body and the two government departments which he had already mentioned were equally interested in the furtherance of British industrial art.

Speeches in support of the scheme were also made by Lord Leverhulme, Sir Frank Warner, Sir William McCormick, Sir Charles Allom, Mr. Cope, R. A. Mr. Gordon Selfridge and Mr. John Turner, after which a resolution was carried, with one dissentient, approving the scheme and the issue of a joint appeal to the public for funds to realize its object.

CONGRATULATE GEN. MARSHALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The War Cabinet has sent the following message of congratulation to General Marshall on the final defeat of the Turkish army: "The War Cabinet desire to express their hearty congratulations on the splendid success won by the forces under your command, which has dealt the final blow to the Turkish army, and has achieved the liberation of Mesopotamia from the alien yoke under which its peoples have suffered for so many centuries. This short but glorious operation has put the finishing touch to a campaign conducted under exceptional difficulties, and victory has only been gained by resourceful and energetic leadership, by the excellent work of the staff and by the endurance and resolution of all ranks, who have worthily maintained the reputations of the British and Indian armies. The Mesopotamian expedition will be forever memorable in the annals of the British Empire."



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SPANISH CHANGES IN AMBASSADORS

These Have Been Caused by the Remarkable Upheaval in International Political Situation—Spain Found Unprepared

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—A number of diplomatic changes of the first degree of importance and significance as regards Spain are now being carried through or contemplated for the immediate future. In most cases the obvious cause was the war and the remarkable upheaval in the international political situation which profoundly affected Spain and in many respects found her unprepared.

In the first place the Spanish embassies at Berlin and Vienna have to be dealt with at once. The Ambassador in Berlin throughout the war has been Señor Polo de Bernabe, and it must be said at once that this highly experienced diplomatist has carried out his intensely difficult duties with extreme skill and the utmost credit to himself. For the last two years, when Germany has been sinking Spanish ships as fast as she could, and treating Spain and her government with undisguised and extreme contempt, the position of Señor de Bernabe at Berlin, having to present the protests of his government almost week by week and knowing what the result would be, has been one of the most thankless and difficult in the whole ambassadorial field, and it would not be surprising to know that he has had quite enough of it and would be glad to be relieved.

But there are other important and interesting aspects of this subject. On the one hand Señor de Bernabe has been very carefully and thoroughly, and with much sympathy, attended to the interests of the Entente belligerents in Germany, and they realize that they have much for which to thank the Ambassador. His efforts at the time of the Cavell tragedy were especially noteworthy and created a deep impression. On the other hand there has been some criticism of him in some political quarters in Madrid, chiefly the Left, as it is alleged that he has been more complacent than necessary with the imperial authorities, and questions have been asked as to how it came that, as was reported, he accepted decorations from the Kaiser for services rendered, when to accept such honors was contrary to Spanish diplomatic rule and custom. This, however, appears to have been a very insignificant affair, merely a recognition of the Ambassador's services as a go-between in matters chiefly affecting Entente prisoners in Germany.

Lately there has also been a disposition to inquire into the reported investigation, in which he is said to have taken part under the auspices of the German Government, into the treatment of French and Belgian subjects in the invaded regions. The German report is that the neutral commission declared the Entente charges to be grossly exaggerated and that the treatment of these populations had been as good as was possible in the circumstances. This report, however, is obviously not to be accepted without great reservation, and it is impossible to believe that the Ambassador could for one moment attempt at misrepresentation of this character.

Beyond doubt the most important

consideration in this question is the realization by the Spanish Government, that, owing to the turn taken by military and political events, the entire complexion of Germano-Spanish relations inevitably undergoes a transformation, that the Spanish attitude toward Berlin must radically change, and that with Spain now taking possession, even if only temporarily and in doubtful conditions, of German ships, the diplomatic bearing and requirements of the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin undergo some transformation also. It would be difficult or impossible to make proper recognition of this new situation without a change at the embassy.

Although the government refused to make any statement upon the subject, and prevented anything being said about it in the newspapers, it was virtually decided some weeks ago that Señor Polo de Bernabe should be removed from Berlin and his place taken by Señor Ramon de Piza, who is one of the most experienced and skillful men in the Spanish diplomatic service. He began his training for a diplomatic career at the age of 17, and since then has filled numerous offices in various legations and embassies. In 1898 he was first secretary to the embassy at Berlin, having previously fulfilled a like office at Petrograd. Subsequently he was minister plenipotentiary at Peking and Washington, and in each office acquitted himself well. In 1905 he was sent to Berlin to deliver to the Kaiser the nominations and uniforms in respect to his appointment to the rank of captain-general and honorary colonel of the Spanish Army, and later in the same year he accompanied King Alfonso on his visit to the Kaiser.

On the occasion of the international conference at Algeiras on the question of Morocco, Señor de Piza acted as secretary. For some years he was undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His last appointment was as Ambassador to Italy, and in that capacity he did much to improve the relations between Spain and Italy to which the Spanish Government, with Mediterranean questions in mind, attaches the utmost importance. Such in brief are the record and qualifications of a diplomatist who is evidently to be much associated with the development of Spanish interests in Europe during the forthcoming anxious and highly important period.

When this appointment had been practically decided upon, however, a new and difficult situation suddenly presented itself, owing to the passing away of the Spanish Ambassador to Austria, Señor de Castro Casaleiz. For well-known reasons there is a peculiar sympathy between Spain and Austria, and at such a critical juncture as the present it was felt to be extremely important that Spain should be strongly represented at Vienna. It was then decided that Señor de Piza should be sent there instead of to Berlin, but within a few days of this decision the political affairs of the Dual Monarchy passed through such a series of violent transformations that the Spanish Government excusably felt itself to be in a position of some perplexity, and the official announcement of the appointment was postponed. That is the position now.

Attaching importance to its representation in the capitals of all states that have been concerned in the war, the Spanish Government has also just determined to send Señor Rafael Mitjana to Rumania, where it is considered essential there should be a strong man. Señor Mitjana has a close knowledge of affairs and politics in the Near East, and from the end of 1914 to the beginning of the present year was first counselor and then

auxiliary minister at Constantinople, where he had charge of the interests of belligerents with whom Turkey was at war. In this capacity he rendered excellent service, and the prisoners in Turkey showed their appreciation of what he did by organizing a subscription among themselves and making him a presentation. He has held diplomatic appointments at Rome, Tangier, The Hague, Stockholm, and Petrograd, and in 1900 was attached to the special mission to the Sultan of Morocco. He is a writer of much capacity, and has published various works on literary and economic subjects.

So much for Spanish appointments abroad; there are appointments by foreign states to Madrid that call for notice. It is announced that Señor Espiritu Sato Santo Lima, who was until recently Foreign Minister, is coming from Lisbon as Portuguese Minister to Spain. He is well known as a close friend of Spain, and the appointment is considered an excellent one. But much more important is the appointment of M. Alapette as French Ambassador to Madrid in succession to M. Joseph Thierry. The appointment is of a somewhat unusual character, but there can be no doubt as to its wisdom. Obviously a strong man, and one not too much prejudiced by old diplomatic conventions, is needed as the representative of the French Government in the Spanish capital at the present time, and there is every reason to believe that M. Alapette is most excellently qualified for the office. To take it up he relinquishes the office of Resident-General in Tunis. He had a long experience of administrative work at home in France, where he was prefect in various departments before being sent to Tunis as Minister-Plenipotentiary and Resident-General in 1906. He has made a great success of his work there, and it is believed that his high administrative qualities will be excellently displayed at the embassy in Madrid.

There is one other diplomatic change believed to be pending about which so far nothing has been said except in whispers, but which is believed to be quite inevitable and will be in a certain sense more interesting than any of the foregoing. It is enough to say that there is a general belief, quite reasonable and intelligent, that, having regard to the present international situation and the extraordinary part that the Prince de Ratibor, German Ambassador to Madrid, has played in Spain during the last four years, his occupation of that office is no longer tenable. It will not be a matter of surprise if it is found that in a very short time the entire personnel of the German Embassy departs.

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY IN STATE OF DOUBT

Output Deeply Affected by the Signing of Armistice, but Opinion Is Held That Peace-Time Demands Will Be Large

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Resignation of Capt. B. B. Lipsner as superintendent of the Aerial Mail Service, his charges of waste and inefficiency in the plans for conducting the proposed aerial mail service throughout the United States, and the reply of Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster-General of the United States denying the charges and calling the Lipsner statement a tissue of misstatements, have focused public attention on the aircraft situation as affected by the signing of the armistice.

Regardless of the merits of the Lipsner-Burleson case, so-called, because it is described as largely an anti-administration controversy, it is pointed out that the aircraft industry in the United States is in a state of hesitancy. Having made very favorable progress in the war, it is now required to reduce its output and working forces to an extent said by some to threaten the industry with destruction. Others insist that peace-time demands for aircraft will increase beyond all present expectations, and they counsel the wisdom of withholding judgment on all controversial matters, pending a thorough understanding of all the facts concerned.

Captain Lipsner declared that Washington was planning to have incompetent postal clerks carry on the work of the air service, and that, despite the availability of many army airplanes, there was a plan to buy machines of a new type. Mr. Burleson said Captain Lipsner's statement that novices would be permitted to interfere with the conduct of the air mail service was on a par with his other statements. Mr. Burleson denied that the department was considering or had authorized extensive changes in the army machines.

Succeeding Captain Lipsner, Lieut. J. Clark Edgerton will have charge of flying operations, and Dr. L. T. Bassler will direct maintenance and equipment. Mr. Burleson denied that the department was having new machines made.

Men's Filene's Shops

Filene's

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Your wife—or sister—or "some one else"—suddenly reminds you of dinner or dance but a few days off—

You rush to take "the old one" out of the closet or cedar chest, and look it over—

H—m! Doesn't seem quite "up to snuff" for a "season" all the brighter because of war seasons just past!

Still, a new suit costs money—Excuse us—not a great deal at Filene's—where retail prices are still based on prices we paid many months ago.

Full dress coat and trousers or tuxedo coat and trousers, \$32, Stein-Block, \$42; separate tuxedo coats, \$24, Stein-Block, \$32.

Famous Montagnac overcoats, black or gray, \$65 and \$85.

Accessories in full dress or tuxedo vests still as low as \$3.50. Pleated shirts or full dress shirts—gloves, mufflers, neckwear, hosiery, pumps, hats, canes—everything, and at prices as moderate as for the clothes.

Clothing, hats, shoes—second floor by escalator; other accessories—street floor.

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Many of the silk Jersey Petticoats are trimmed with ribbons in self or contrasting colors, variously plaited flounces. Some are fringe trimmed. The mesaline flounces are plaited, many in the so-called broken plaits with tucks of fancy figures plaited in.
The taffeta flounces usually have narrow platings, many are fancifully shirred, others are tucked or corded, some have scalloped edges, some are hemstitched.
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COASTAL CANAL PROJECT FAVORED

United States Secretary of Commerce Urges Waterway Improvement as an Economic, Military and Naval Necessity

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce of the United States, in his annual report, recommends expansion of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, to enable it to give effective aid to American manufacturers and merchants in taking full advantage of after-the-war world trade opportunities. He also reiterates his approval of the proposed development of a government-owned intracoastal waterway to link up the great cities of the East, from the lakes to the coast and down the Atlantic seaboard.

Dealing with post-war trade and the part the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce can play, the report emphasizes especially the need for additional commercial attaches and trade commissioners. The balance of trade in favor of the United States for the fiscal year 1918 was \$2,982,226,238; the total of the merchandise export trade was \$5,928,285,641, and of the import trade \$2,946,059,403.

Measured by the economic needs of the country and by the responsibilities of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the report says, "the bureau should be expanded substantially in every branch of service. New attaches should be assigned to a number of important capitals, especially Athens, Rome, Madrid, Ottawa, Mexico City, and Santiago, Chile. We should also establish, at the earliest possible moment, resident trade commissioners in Sweden, Norway, Great Britain, France, Greece, Switzerland, Russia, Mexico, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela, Dutch East Indies, China, Philippine Islands, British India, Japan, Malay Peninsula, Egypt, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. The value of resident representatives is too obvious to require any argument for the extension of this feature of our service.

"The field for European investigations by special agents immediately upon the conclusion of the war will be so extensive that the bureau will require greatly increased funds. American concerns have a tremendous field for service to our allies in helping them rebuild and for future business.

"A wisely liberal preparation now will mean millions of income some day to this country, will mean industrial prosperity for our labor, and will mean strength for our economic structure against adverse conditions or sharper competition from any quarter. No country has excelled us in the type of commercial service which we have for six years past rendered to the business community, and this position should be maintained by us, regardless of our temporary absorption in military defense."

Of the inland waterways Secretary Redfield says:

"An important step forward, which will be of great advantage to our commerce, was taken when the Director General of Railroads assumed, on behalf of the government for the period of the war, the operation of the Cape Cod and the Delaware and Baritan canals, the latter being operated in connection with the New York State barge canals. Every economic, military and naval argument points to the importance of the earliest possible development of a government-owned waterway corresponding with what is commonly known as the Atlantic intracoastal waterway, connecting all great cities of our Atlantic seaboard with one another, with the New York State waterways, reaching to the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, and with all the railroad terminals along our eastern coast.

"Such a waterway would be a great asset to the nation if it were available today. The development of the use of our internal waterways having been taken over by the Railroad Administration, this department retains an interest in them only because of their effect in promoting our commerce."

In addition to aiding the navy in coast patrol work, working with the Food Administration to bring about a greater consumption of fish in the

United States, and developing aquatic sources of leather, the Bureau of Fisheries established a new high record in a phase of its own work—rescuing stranded food fish left in shallow pools or high waters along the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. During the year 46,618,810 of various species were restored to the rivers or used to stock suitable ponds.

The Bureau of Lighthouses and the Coast and Geodetic Survey also are mentioned as having rendered valuable aid to other branches of the government in work necessary to the prosecution of the war.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE GREAT WAR

"The British Fleet in the Great War." By Archibald Hurd. New York: Robert McBride & Co. \$2.50 net.

One cannot imagine that the person could be found who, having followed the trend of the great war, be it ever so superficially, would think of belittling the immense debt the world owes to the British Navy. Nevertheless, popular imagination, accustomed to an account of brilliantly spectacular exploits where England's fleet is concerned, experienced a vague disappointment as weeks, months and years went by without bringing the report of a decisive action at sea.

"What is the navy doing?" was the oft-repeated question, as it is now: "What has the navy done?"

Mr. Hurd's book, "The British Fleet in the Great War," is written in answer to these questions. It gives a clear outline of the part played by the British Navy in the struggle which began in August, 1914. Mr. Hurd's thoughtful comment on the various activities of the British fleet in the war with Germany will enable those least accustomed to think in terms of strategy to recognize the essential nature of naval warfare as compared with that of land operations. It will clear up the misunderstanding to which a confusion of these two wholly different natures may have given rise and to which any disappointment at the silent, unspectacular conduct of the British fleet may be traceable.

Any doubts which might still lurk in the minds of the less initiated whether or not the British Navy in this war has been able to rise to its glorious traditions will be speedily and completely dispelled in reading these most recent pages of its history, which show it, perfectly trained, admirably manned, handled with a mastery not surpassed by Pitt and Nelson, achieving in less than four years more than the British Navy of a century ago accomplished in 20 years.

AN IMMIGRANT'S STORY
"Out of the Shadow." By Rose Cohen. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$2 net.

The old myth of the downtrodden peasants of Europe, who have journeyed to America dreaming of it as the land where gold was to be freely scooped up in the streets, has passed away. In its place has come the intensely real struggle of adjustment to new surroundings and living conditions, and the final emerging from the melting pot as American citizens. Rose Cohen has written the epic of the emigration of her people—the Russian Jews—who perhaps better than any other typify the transition from serfdom to democracy. The author herself came to America at the age of 12, accompanied by an aunt only a few years older, to join her father, who had preceded her to the land of freedom to escape the suspicion of the Russian authorities.

One of the most significant features of the story is the revelation of the fact that the life of the newly arrived immigrant in New York is lived in practically the same environment as that which he thought he had left behind. This is true, of course, not of the younger children, who soon begin to go to school, but of the wage earners, who continue in their old customs, language and traditions. It was five years before Rose Cohen—all that time a worker in tailors' shops—knew that there was a New York apart from the Jewish settlement of the East Side, but from the moment of her first visit to the other New York, her growth outward and upward began.

The story is interesting and illuminating. The style, like that of many writers somewhat new to English, is short, jerky, but with telling sentences, and graphic, pictorial words.

WHERE HUGO WROTE A FAMOUS BOOK

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

When Victor Hugo began to write his famous "Notre Dame de Paris," or "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," as it is called in the English translation, he was living in Paris on the Rue Notre Dame des Champs near the old Luxembourg garden. The street at that time contained many vacant lots of land, and was far more deserving of its poetic name of "Our Lady of the Fields." It was in the early part of 1828 that an increase in his pension allowed him and his young wife to come to this part of the city from less commodious lodgings. Their apartment was on the second floor of a plain three-story house, approached by a long, narrow avenue with high ivy-covered walls on both sides of it, and separated from the street by a large garden and a low, peaked-roofed house which stood close to the sidewalk. In her fascinating "Life of Victor Hugo by a Witness," Madame Hugo speaks with great enthusiasm of the entrance and surroundings of this home.

The second year that Victor Hugo occupied a part of this unpretentious little white house behind the garden was one of rich literary results. In the first three weeks of June he wrote his most powerful drama, "Inferno Delorme," which he read to little groups of admiring friends who called nearly every evening upon him. A little later he produced "Hernani," and as soon as that was finished, he commenced "Notre Dame de Paris." But alas! he only began it in this quiet retreat, for Monsieur and Madame Hugo were not allowed to remain much longer in their sheltered home.

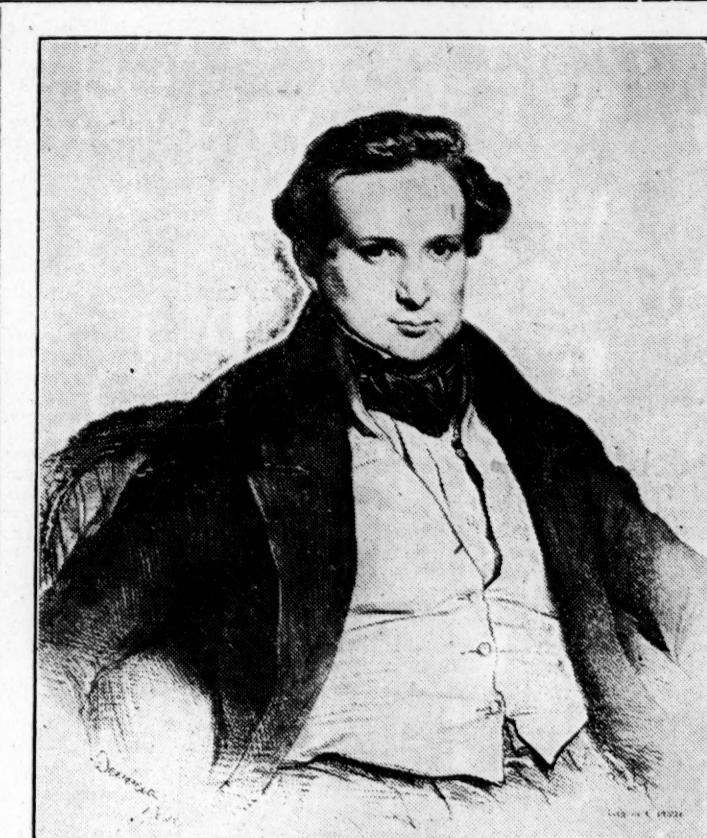
Their landlady was a woman who had retired from business with a quiet money to buy this house as a tranquil place to live in. She reserved the ground floor for her own use, and even from the first the numerous guests of her tenants had been an annoyance; but, after the brilliant



Hugo House

success of "Hernani" at the Théâtre Français, the continual tramp of callers up and down the stairway, both day and night, and the hilarious way in which they expressed their congratulations to the fortunate writer of it, on the floor just above, became unendurable to her.

"Hernani" had only been produced after many difficulties, which had to be settled by the intervention of Charles X, for the Théâtre Français preferred to continue with the classic drama, and all theatergoers long remembered the violent contest, not only of wit and sarcasm, but also of fists and canes, which took place on the parterre the first night it was acted, between the followers of the classic and romantic schools of drama. Probably for this reason the visitors of the "Leader of the Ecole



Victor Hugo

Romantique," as Hugo has been called, were the more joyous over his final victory, and the landlady accused them of making "a fearful kick-up on the stairs and a regular earthquake over her head." As soon as the lease would allow it, she gave the young couple congé to leave, although she acknowledged that she liked them and expressed much sympathy for the poor wife, because "she was obliged to lose so much sleep and was married to a man who had taken up such

Dame de Paris," for, in the moving notes which he had spent two months in collecting for it were lost and never could be found. The book had been promised to the publishers for a certain date, but after this accident it was necessary to beg them to prolong the time allowed.

Naturally the author was most anxious to fulfill this second agreement with his publishers, and as soon as he was settled in his new home he locked up all his collars in a bureau drawer, and his hats and coats in a wardrobe, so that he would not be tempted to make calls. Then he bought a big piece of gray woolen material, and every morning he wrapped himself up in this from his neck to his ankles and got to writing with all his might, stopping only to eat and sleep and to receive a few friends after dinner.

The manuscript was finished in just five months and a half, and for the final sentence of it, Victor Hugo used the last drop of a bottle of ink, which he had opened for beginning it. For that reason he thought of calling the book "The Contents of a Bottle of Ink," but he afterward abandoned the idea and the title was adopted a few years later by his friend Alphonse Karr for one of his works.

MEETING GREAT MUSICIANS
"Face to Face with Great Musicians." By Charles D. Isaacson. New York: Boni & Liveright. \$1.50 net.

"Americans," says Leopold Godowsky, who, with the best grace in the world introduces this book, "want to know what goes on underneath the skin of folks—not the scandal, but the real being, irrespective of genius. My good friend, Charles D. Isaacson, caught this idea."

Another idea that Mr. Isaacson caught and shrewdly exploited is that to one person who goes to "hear" a famous musician, there are 10 to go to "see" him. Hence he takes his readers on a round of informal calls where they may chat with Beethoven, clap Meyerbeer on the back and maybe take afternoon tea with Sir Arthur Sullivan.

The conversation of all these celebrated gentlemen is astonishingly similar in tone; they are all uniformly obliging and unbending and scrupulously avoid all technicalities. Incidentally the visitors may learn many anecdotes of more or less value with which they were unacquainted. Mr. Isaacson exhibits a gift for extensive reading of biographies and for retaining the information gleaned therein.

IN THE LIBRARIES

Nothing can take the place of the free public library as it exists in the United States, in the education of the people, and as the agent of the municipality to this end. Special libraries of whatever sort or degree necessarily serve a limited class; serve it better than the general public library can, of course, and have their own essential place in the community. But it cannot be too clearly apprehended for the public good in the immediate future that no special library, however excellent, can function usefully out of that well-defined place. Nor can the public library climb up, or down, out of its own wider sphere, and by specially equipping itself, become known as superior in a certain set of resources to the overshadowing of others, without abdicating its sovereignty as a community institution.

Without great care it is easy for the special library to lose its point of contact with the ever-changing needs of an advancing public consciousness, and to become more or less of a museum, a place in which to hold the history of an important subject, instead of a place in which to learn how to put it to practical use. The public library that is true to its reason for being goes ceaselessly on with the community, at once leader and recorder, inciter to deeds of solid worth and interpreter of them.

It is a mistake, too, to suppose that a higher type of ability is needed for the carrying on of a special library. It is only a somewhat different sort of ability, more intensively applied. A one-sided man, with his eyes fixed on the history of an important subject, instead of a place in which to learn how to put it to practical use. The public library that is true to its reason for being goes ceaselessly on with the community, at once leader and recorder, inciter to deeds of solid worth and interpreter of them.

It is not only that whatever work is done with the children is preparing the way for a better citizenship tomorrow; the children themselves are inevitably the channels through which the Americanization and culture of the library are extended to the elders at home. So to teach patriotism through the children, as well as to them, as to inculcate a sound love for humanity, and without sowing any seed of braggadocio or rivalry or suspicion, is one of the most useful things an individual or institution can be busy about these days; and after the public school and in cooperation with it, a task which belongs imperatively to the public library.

If some of the camps in the United States are continued, as now seems likely, the libraries established within them will remain, and probably be the nucleus of large and actively handled collections, educative in purpose, and adding to the nation's means of diffusing the kind of knowledge that builds up effective citizenship. This will be one of the ways in which the noble work of the camp libraries will take on permanence. It has been a new road that those carrying on this work have traveled, largely on road at all, but the laying out and cutting through of one; and half that the work has meant is not yet apparent. Almost every day some new development shows that it is to have results far beyond the duration of the war. One effect, not foreseen, but now looming up is the uncomfortable ques-

tion which will be asked of communities that have no public library, whether through apathy or ignorant opposition. The returning men, many of them heretofore indifferent to the joy and benefit of reading, have learned the value of the book, and will miss the friend that has been supplying them with this kind of assistance and solace at the front and all along the way. And when they ask the city fathers or the village committeemen, "Why isn't there some place where a fellow can get the books he wants?" it will be a sort of judgment day. It is safe to say that an increase in the number of public libraries will thus result from a demand that has grown logically out of a supply.

Springfield (Massachusetts) Public Library ushers in a series of exhibitions exemplifying the allied countries, with one devoted to France, intended to convey some impression of her particular traits of character, what she stands for in art, and in the world of fashion-making; her prominence in music, harking back to the troubadours and their introduction of secular music; her grand contribution to secular music drama. The exhibit includes the scores of operas, and portfolios of chamber music and orchestral parts, and almost everything here may be borrowed for home study. In the delivery room there is an exhibit of representative French literature in translation which is also open to circulation.

A gift of recent books by modern authors, many of them dealing with phases of the war, some personal narratives, some discussions of economic conditions, some devoted to interpretation and "listening to the France that is coming," has been gratefully received from Mrs. Albert C. Starr, and from another group. Books of travel, of intimate residence and close study, biographies of men and women who have made France illustrious, and of the women who created the salon, are comprised in still another. There are portraits of musicians, writers and celebrities, including a set of reproductions in color of oil portraits of the French generals in the world war. The children's room has its department of the exhibit, Boutet de Monvel's illustrations, and all sorts of books about child life in France.

MILTON'S "AREOPAGITICA"

The Cambridge University Press is adding to its Pitt Press Series a new edition of Milton's "Areopagitica," which will include a reprint of the commentary upon that work which Sir Richard Jebb printed privately in 1872 for a course of lectures which he delivered in Cambridge in that year.

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NEW YORK

DEMAND FOR RAW MATERIAL TO GROW

Speaker at New York Meeting
Forecasts Increasing Shipments
From the United States During
the Period of Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—"The whole world will presently be knocking at our door for material with which to reconstruct cities, railroads and factories, and in satisfying those demands we shall have the greatest opportunity ever placed before any industrial nation," declared Frederick W. Gehle, of the Mechanics and Metals National Bank, before the New York State Association of Certified Public Accountants, on Monday night.

"Temporarily," said Mr. Gehle, "we shall have a period of uncertainty, with wage readjustments and with, perhaps, a certain amount of unemployment. But that will be only for a short time."

"The United States is the only great nation equipped with working forces, plant facilities, and capital sufficient to turn out what Europe will want in its reconstruction period, and orders may be expected to be placed with us for enormous quantities of raw material, for steel and iron and other metals, for lumber, grain, cotton, provisions, and a thousand things with which to restore a continent to a semblance of its former self."

"Europe's first duty now is to restore the heart of industry and the arteries of commerce, hence there is about to dawn in Europe an era of reconstruction and redevelopment on a scale never before witnessed. In the part of France that was under German occupation, complete rehabilitation will be required. Belgium will have to be built all over again, industrially."

"Great Britain and the continental countries will not, for a long time, be able to supply their own wants either industrially or financially, and the part to be played by the United States in the reconstruction period will, therefore, be a dominating one. Our new financial position is already established. Since the outbreak of the war in 1914, the United States has shipped abroad \$22,000,000,000 worth of food and manufactured materials, and has imported only one-half as much. We have taken payment for nine-tenths of the balance in securities and notes. Is this not significant of what we are going to do in the future?"

"Our extraordinary showing of power in face of the political and economic convulsion of the last four years has given the United States a new industrial and financial prestige, and our strategic position, economically and commercially, will be stronger with each month that passes. The war, I believe, has been the making of the American nation. We have ceased to think within the limits of sections of our own continent; we have come to regard the world as the scope for our planning, and the field for our enterprises. Our vision and opportunity have widened enormously."

Plan to Provide Funds

Secretary McAdoo Seeks Extension of
Credits to Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Several foreign countries with which Americans would like to do business, and which stand very much in need of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured products which this country has to sell, are not in a financial position to make purchases. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, has recommended the enactment of legislation extending the authority to establish credits in favor of foreign governments for a reasonable period, and within reasonable limits, to meet their needs growing out of the war. This will relieve a situation which in some countries is serious, and will stimulate trade in this country and put it on a sound basis.

Mr. McAdoo pointed out that under the existing laws credits may be established by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, only for the purpose of the national security and defense and the prosecution of the war in favor of governments engaged in the war with the enemies of the United States, and the authority to establish such credit ceases upon the determination of the war between the United States and the Imperial Government. Under the bill which Mr. McAdoo has drafted and sent to Claude Kitchin, chairman of the Committee on Finance, the authority to establish such credit would be continued for one year after the war terminated.

"The present appropriation for loans to foreign governments in the amount of \$10,000,000,000 is not increased in the draft bill presented to you herewith," explains Secretary McAdoo to Mr. Kitchin. "It is very difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy how much of the present appropriation will be required for loans to meet the war expenditures of the foreign governments, how much will be available for loans for pur-

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poses growing out of the war, and what will be the requirements of the governments of the Allies for reconstruction purposes.

"The actual cash advanced to the allied governments, together with credits dedicated and made effective for specific purposes, aggregate \$7,608,693,483.70, while credits established but not yet advanced or made effective for specific purposes amount to \$611,647,218.30, bringing the total of the credits out of which advances have been or may be made up to \$8,220,340,702."

"The gross needs of the governments of the Allies from the United States for after-the-war purposes, they have estimated at a much greater total than \$1,500,000,000, but I believe investigation will show a considerable reduction in such estimates. A part of their requirements may be provided by the treaty of peace through awards in their favor for reparation, either in money or materials; a part will be provided out of the dollar equivalent of our military expenditures abroad, and a part of it should prove possible for these countries to finance through sales or private credits. A balance, however, is likely to remain which it may be impossible to provide other than by the use of loans from the Government of the United States, and the above amount of about \$1,500,000,000 should be sufficient for the purpose."

"I cannot feel that victory has been really won in the war if, at its conclusion, the countries which have, side by side with us, borne the stress of the conflict, are not supplied by some available means with credits to the extent that they may be unable to provide their own finances, so that they may procure in this country the supplies needed for their people and for the reconstruction of their economic life. From the standpoint of enlightened policy, the United States should put itself in position to provide the credits necessary to sell its surplus products until the establishment of normal peace conditions."

TRAINED MEN TO GET COMMISSIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Men who had proved themselves worthy of promotion and would have had it if the armistice had not intervened, are not to lose the fruit of their good work, it was announced by Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, on Monday. Those who had been recommended for promotions will be promoted, and those who are in process of training will be permitted to finish the training if they desire, and will go back into civil life commissioned as reserve officers. Then, if they should again be called into service they will enter it with the rank with which they retire.

IMPERIAL MUNITIONS BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The labors of the Imperial Munitions Board will be brought to a close on Saturday, Dec. 14, when all British contracts will come to an end. The contracts for the United States Government ceased on last Saturday night. While there will naturally be some dislocation of labor as a result of the closing of the munition factories throughout Canada which have been engaged on a colossal scale in producing munitions of war, yet no hardship is expected to result. The men and women engaged in munitions work have been earning very high wages so that they could face temporary unemployment without anxiety. Further than this, however, the employees will have little or no trouble at this time in being absorbed by other lines of industry.

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TURKISH RULE IN EUROPE PROTESTED

Former Governor of Salonika
Says Proposals From Constantinople Are an Attempt to Dupe the American People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The report of a movement for continued Turkish rule of Constantinople through limited sovereignty of the Sultan and a parliamentary form of government, aroused John N. Metaxa, former Governor of Salonika, here on a mission for Premier Venizelos, to protest this project as "nothing more than an attempt to dupe the American peace commissioners and people generally through a trick long used with success by the Sultan and his aides."

"If there is any influence exerted by the American people," declared Mr. Metaxa, "let it not be on behalf of the political ambitions of a bankrupt state whose massacres and atrocities have long been a shame to Christian civilization, but rather on behalf of the establishment of justice for that nation, which since the days of St. Paul has always stood for the progress of Christian civilization."

"Will it not strike the American people that this will only be a repetition of the farce which has been enacted several times since 1878, when Midhat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, first opened the Parliament of the Ottoman Empire? It was indeed a misfortune that a few months after its opening the Sultan, Abdul Hamid, proceeded to close this Parliament, and to send Midhat Pasha into exile, where, curiously enough, he was found murdered in his prison a few months later."

"The Turks further propose: Proportional representation in Parliament safeguarding the rights of racial minorities."

"This proposal is as farcical as the first. Let us not forget that after the revolution of 1908, a so-called Parliament was convened in Constantinople, which was to be representative of all the peoples under Turkish rule; when, however, the Greeks and other Christian communities elected Christian representatives, the election was declared null and void, and they were replaced by Turkish partisans, while all attempts made to protest against these methods were suppressed by the rifle fire of Turkish policemen."

"The fun does not stop here. The Turks next propose that an American adviser with a staff of experts should be nominated for each ministry. This same comedy has been played with almost every other nation on the face of the earth. From time to time, French, English, Italian and German experts have been called, but when the moment came to follow the advice of the experts, the Turks contented themselves with laughing at them and sending them off home."

"The same applies to the proposed nomination of an American inspector with a staff in each province to recommend measures of local self-government. Similar measures have been proposed by the Turks for years now, but nothing was ever done to put a stop to the abominable corruption of their Administration. They now wish the inspector to be an American, whereas previously it was a Frenchman, an Englishman, a German, just as it suited them."

"They next propose judicial reforms under the direction of foreign experts. Now the Turks are themselves well aware that any so-called reform in this direction is out of the question, for the simple reason that justice in

Turkey is based on the Koran, and what, indeed, would be the fate of the foreign experts, American or otherwise, who would venture to reform the Koran?"

"They further propose American administration of the national gendarmerie, police and prisons. This is indeed the climax of the farce! Who has forgotten the lugubrious tragedy of the Italian, English and Austrian gendarmerie in Macedonia and other provinces of the Ottoman Empire? The Turkish Government, with all its officials, never ceased ignoring the proposals and counteracting the efforts of the foreign officers to ameliorate the existing state of affairs, with the result that nothing was obtained, nothing was accomplished and chaos ruled undisturbed."

"No, really, this outrage of Turkish Twentieth Century administration must be stopped. If Europe and America wish to have peace in the Near East, the Turks, who have so often proved themselves incapable and unworthy of governing not only the Christian races who have the misfortune to live under their rule, but also their own selves, must once and for all cease tyrannizing the long-suffering Christian populations, and be sent back where they came from."

"If the Turks desire to form a separate nation, and no one denies this right, then let America and the great powers of Europe establish a Turkish State in Central Asia Minor, with a capital at Ikonium and six to seven million inhabitants, these figures representing the number of real Turks in the Turkish Empire today. In the meantime, if people are to be allowed to determine for themselves their own existence, as proclaimed by President Wilson, what note is to be taken of the wishes of 2,000,000 Greeks in Constantinople, Adrianople, Smyrna and contiguous territories in Asia Minor, who are today proclaiming their union with Greece in mass meetings of unparalleled enthusiasm? So much so that at the very hour the Turks were making their apparently ingenious appeal to America, the Turkish newspapers were admitting that the Greeks would have the majority at the coming elections in Constantinople, and that the city of Smyrna, with its mass of Greek flags, has indeed ceased to be a Turkish city."

WAR EXPENSES OF CANADA SET FORTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—Sir Thomas White, Acting Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, has called to Sir Robert Borden in England a summary of Canada's financial situation, with special regard to war expenditures. Up to the end of November, the Dominion had expended \$1,068,000,000 on the war. A total of \$1,290,000,000, it is estimated, will have been expended by the end of the fiscal year, March 31, 1919, and a further \$300,000,000 will be required to finish up thereafter, or a total for the war of more than \$1,500,000,000. The net debt by the end of the current fiscal year will total \$1,500,000,000. Pensions alone will cost \$30,000,000 a year.

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FISH DEALERS BID ON THEIR OWN FISH

Question as to Whether There Was Restraint of Trade by Boston Men Argued in the United States District Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The question whether the business at the Boston Fish Pier, where it is said a combination of 40 fish dealers exists in alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, has not proved on the whole a benefit to the public and therefore no restraint of trade, was argued at length on Tuesday in the United States District Court by one of the presiding judges and the leading counsel for the prosecution of the bill in equity brought against the dealers.

Judge Edgar Aldrich called attention to the question in connection with the testimony of a representative of the Bay State Fishing Company who stated that eight dealers on the fish pier representing stores controlled by the Bay State, which is a producer of fish, frequently offered fish brought in by the company's trawlers on the New England Fish Exchange and then went onto the exchange and bid on their own fish.

The witness, Herbert A. Rich, manager of one of the Bay State stores, said that the representatives of the company, although frequent bidders for their own fish, could have bid it up higher, but refrained from doing so out of regard for the general public.

"We gave up any financial advantage through higher prices to help the public," said Mr. Rich.

Judge Aldrich broke in at this point to ask if business men did not have a right to combine, and whether there was a violation of the anti-trust law if the purpose of such a combination was shown to be of benefit to the public through a regulation of the business at the fish pier.

E. F. McClellan, special attorney-general in charge of the prosecution, held that even if the public did benefit through lower prices for fish, which he doubted, the combination still constituted an unreasonable restraint of trade, no matter what the purpose of the alleged combination might be.

"There was supposed to be an auction of fish on the New England Fish Exchange," said Mr. McClellan, "but the purpose of that auction is destroyed when men who are engaged in it are bidding on their own fish. Not only do they profit through the sale of their own product, but they have the power of raising prices of the same quality of fish brought in by other vessels, which is eventually reflected in what the wholesaler charges the retailer and the latter charges the public. The purpose of the auction is destroyed through the power of these producers to make prices."

In support of his contention that the combination at the fish pier was in violation of the law, Mr. McClellan

read from the decision of the Supreme Court in the Union Pacific case, and pointed out that while President Edward Harriman had succeeded in vastly improving the service on that railroad besides giving the public lower rates, the fact that the Southern Pacific had been absorbed, was a violation of the law.

"As in this case," said Mr. McClellan, "the public may not have been injured specifically, but it has been deprived of the potential value of competition."

Judge Aldrich admitted that the witness, Mr. Rich, occupied three positions on the fish pier, as manager of one of the eight stores combined in the Bay State Company, a member of the New England Fish Exchange, with power to bid for fish, and as a stockholder in the Bay State Fishing Company, which is both a producer and a distributor of fish.

OFFICERS DROPPED IN NATIONAL GUARD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Within nine months after the national guard was drafted into federal service, 1513 of its officers had been eliminated, Brig-Gen. John W. Heavey, chief of the Bureau of Militia Affairs, said in his annual report made public on Monday. These included one major-general, 16 brigadiers and 42 colonels. The large number of officers dropped could be satisfactorily explained, General Heavey said, by the fact that only a small proportion had military training, while a substantial proportion lacked the necessary basic education and physical qualifications. The aggregate strength of the national guard drafted into federal service is given as 12,100 officers and 367,223 enlisted men.

DRAFT BOARD RECORDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The local draft boards have concluded their work and are sealing their records preparatory to sending them to Washington, where it is understood they will be used only in case of the passage of a general military service law. The boards registered 1,400,000 men, at an average cost of 83 cents.

WET WELCOME TO TROOPS OPPOSED

New York Anti-Saloon League
Favors the Enactment at Once of a Law to Protect Returning Soldiers and Sailors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—Furnishing liquor to returning soldiers, under the belief that this is a legitimate part of a nation's welcome to the men who have fought for it, has become such a widely accepted, or at least condoned, proceeding that the Anti-Saloon League of this State insists upon vigorous action to stop it.

The league does not believe that the protective measures which were put into effect immediately after the armistice celebration meet the situation adequately. It therefore plans to introduce in the Legislature a bill to make war-time prohibition applicable to this State until the federal act becomes effective.

The shameful conditions which prevailed, with reference to serving liquor to soldiers and sailors, including officers as well as men, during the armistice celebration has been pointed out in these columns. That these conditions must not be repeated, either during celebrations in honor of homecoming soldiers, or during the celebration of New Year's eve, is the conviction expressed by all those who have the better interests of the men at heart.

The league feels that the matter is so important that it requires the enactment by the State of a new, temporary measure for the protection of returning men. By the passage of this bill the league hopes to do what the government has thus far failed to do.

FARMERS' NEWSPAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

STRATFORD, Ontario.—Upward of 50 farmers, representing 27 branches of the United Farmers of Ontario, met here and unanimously voted in favor of purchasing or starting a daily newspaper to represent their organization.



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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HEYDLER TO HEAD BASEBALL LEAGUE

Former Secretary-Treasurer Is Elected President of the National League at Its Annual Meeting in New York City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—As was expected, John J. Heydler was elected unanimously for a term of three years as president of the National League at Tuesday's prolonged meeting of the league held here. He will continue at his present post of secretary-treasurer in addition to serving as head of the organization. The names of J. C. Toole and Editor Brown of Louisville, Kentucky, were considered but beyond that no action was taken. When Heydler was mentioned as the successor to former Governor J. K. Tener, the directors to a man voted for him. The directors went into session at noon and remained discussing baseball affairs for the forthcoming campaign behind closed doors until early last night. It was not until Heydler appeared on the scene that it was definitely made known that he had received the appointment.

During the afternoon session W. F. Baker, president of the Philadelphia Nationals, announced that he had unconditionally released his manager, Patrick Moran. The latter piloted the club to a championship and his removal caused much surprise. J. W. Coombs, one of the Brooklyn pitchers, has been all but signed to take Moran's place. It is thought to be up to owner C. H. Ebbetts to release Coombs. It was also rumored that both Luderus and Cravath, Philadelphia players, would not play next year, but Mr. Baker said that he expected them to fulfill their contracts. Coombs came to this city from Houston, Texas, where he has been coaching the Rice university team.

It was voted to reduce the board of directors to four members instead of eight, as formerly, President Heydler to be an ex-officio member. The others are A. G. Herrmann, Cincinnati; C. H. Ebbetts, Brooklyn; W. F. Baker, Philadelphia, and H. N. Hempstead, New York.

The magnates went into session again a little later to talk over the constitution of the league, and adjust several other details. They will meet again today and possibly Thursday.

Fred Mitchell was not granted admission to the star chamber proceedings because he is manager and also president of the Chicago Cubs. William Veeck, a Chicago baseball writer who was recently elected secretary of the club, was permitted to sit in. C. H. Ebbetts, the ostensible owner, came on from Chicago but did not make an attempt to attend the meeting.

At the Imperial Hotel a stormy session was in progress all of the day by the International League chiefs. J. H. Farrell was asked to resign but at adjournment at noon, he had not done so. David Fultz, former New York American outfielder and for two years head of the players' fraternity, is spoken of as the successor to Farrell.

The new president of the National League is one of the best posted men in baseball, having been secretary for a number of years. When Tener resigned he filled his unexpired term. Usually they elect a president for one year but Heydler would not think of taking it unless the term was prolonged.

G. T. Stallings, manager of the Boston Nationals, was at the hotel early to express his opinion. He was in favor of the elimination of politics, and some sane talk on the resumption of the pastime. "Let them say what they expect to do with their teams, what changes they propose to make and what new players will be added," he declared, "and then all will be well. The public does not want to read about petty politics, they want real baseball news. I expect Gowdy back and that my team will finish near the top."

J. J. McGraw, manager of the New York Giants, denied several absurd reports about members of his team. Several trades have been consummated, the most important of which was the sale of P. J. Schneider, a Cincinnati pitcher, to the New York Nationals. Schneider was waived by the National League clubs.

Richard Rudolph had a long talk with Manager G. F. Stallings of the Boston Nationals, regarding the signing of a new contract. W. F. Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn Nationals, talked with Jacob Daubert, his first baseman, although Daubert is suing Owner C. H. Ebbetts. The latter said he would fight the case in the courts and there could be no outside settlement. He would either trade or sell the first baseman.

H. H. Frazee and Manager E. G. Barrow, of the Boston Americans, and Col. Jacob Ruppert and Secretary Harry Sparrow, of the New York Americans, have left for Chicago, where the American League will meet Thursday.

BROOKLYN SIGNS MANAGER
BROOKLYN, New York—The Brooklyn National League Baseball Club has signed W. F. Robinson to manage the team during the season of 1919. Robinson has been the Brooklyn manager for a number of years and won a National League championship pennant in 1916.

PITCHER SCHNEIDER SOLD
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Cincinnati club of the National League has sold Pitcher Schneider to the New York Americans. Schneider has been with Cincinnati since 1914 and is a right-hander.

HOCKEY LEAGUE GIVES UP RACE

McGill, Queen's and Toronto Universities Will Not Hold Intercollegiate Championship

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Intercollegiate Hockey League, which is composed of McGill and Queen's universities and the University of Toronto, will not have a championship race this winter on account of the fact that the last named university will be unable to put a team in the field before next year.

When the armistice was signed, the athletic authorities at McGill and Queen's started in to plan for a hockey season, and about two weeks ago they communicated with the Toronto athletic authorities in the hope that all three might be able to take the sport up again in 1919; but when notice came from Toronto that the university would be unable to compete, it was decided not to try to revive the league until next year.

While the league will not hold a race, Queen's and McGill are planning to carry on the sport. The former university will probably enter its team in the Ontario Hockey League championship race and also play games with other college and club teams, while McGill will probably play in the Montreal City Amateur Hockey League, as well as meet other teams.

TENANTS LEAGUE TO MAKE DEMANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York—The Greater New York Tenants League on Thursday night will adopt a constitution and a legislative program. The latter will ask for the creation of a board of municipal judges before which a landlord must appear before he can increase rents. The landlord would be required to submit proof that the increase is reasonable and necessary before the board would approve it. Another measure provides that a landlord must obtain an official form on payment of a fee, from the clerk of the municipal court, before he can issue a notice to vacate. The league also favors a state law obliging landlords to provide adequate heat and repair of premises.

WISCONSIN LOOKS FOR A STRONG FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wisconsin—Basketball prospects for another championship are very favorable at the University of Wisconsin, according to Coach G. S. Lowman, who has already held practices. More than 50 men have been out at each trial.

Not a single man of last year's championship team has returned to the university this fall, and only two of last year's substitutes, H. Pease, a sophomore last year, and C. P. Bauer, a junior last year, have reported for practice thus far. Both are members of the S. A. T. C. Coach Lowman, after looking over his men, said that there was plenty of good material for a winning team.

SPRINGFIELD NAMES JOHNSON CAPTAIN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Springfield Training School football squad has reelected Milton Johnson, tackle, captain of the team for 1919. The team made a very satisfactory showing during the past fall, winning five games, losing one and tying one, the only defeat being at the hands of the Newport Training School.

Varsity letters were awarded to the following players: Johnson, Bolden, Smead, Kenney, Ellis, McCurdy, Simons, Husbands, Schaeffer, Steiner, O'Donnell, Linden, Bennett and Winn.

SHIPBUILDERS STRIKE

BALTIMORE, Maryland—The entire day force of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, numbering 8000 men, refused to go to work on Tuesday. Sven Anderson, manager of the plant, said they had made no formal demands on the company. He believed that the affair was the outgrowth of a strike on Monday, when between 300 and 400 men refused to work until there was an adjustment of wages and working hours.

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MINOR SPORTS TO START NEXT YEAR

University of Pennsylvania Expects to Put Varsity Teams in All Lines of Intercollegiate Winter Competition Very Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—With the completion of a successful football season, University of Pennsylvania athletes are outlining plans for the minor sport campaign. Soccer, basketball, swimming and boxing are already under way, and soon after the holidays, fencing and wrestling will also be started.

Douglas Stewart, Pennsylvania's soccer coach who has given his services free for many years, is in charge of the team again, and no sooner had the football players vacated Franklin Field, than he issued a general call for soccer candidates. Several practice games have been played under S. A. T. C. regulations, but with the announcement that the university might be to be demobilized Dec. 21, Coach Stewart and Manager H. Ramsey '20, have high hopes of a regular schedule being arranged, and also an intercollegiate list of games. Pennsylvania's natural rival in soccer is Haverford, and a series of games will be staged early in the new year.

In a recent practice match with the Merion Cricket Club eleven, Coach Stewart had an excellent chance to look over his material. C. Berguido '20, has been appointed acting captain. He is a Peruvian, L. O. Tashjian '20, an Arabian, is another star in the squad. E. R. Bingham '20, comes from Frankford High School, and A. M. Binn '20, is a product of North-east High, which has turned out championship scholastic soccer teams for many years. H. Fischer '22, comes from Genesee Preparatory School, New York, and R. McDaniels '21, gained his soccer experience at Westtown Friends School. H. M. Justi '20, all-around track and soccer star, and W. A. Lippincott '22, are two candidates sure of positions on the varsity team when it is selected. S. Gillette '22, C. S. Landan '22, and H. W. Peale '20, are other promising players.

Only a few days ago, Manager Ramsey received word that several of last year's stars who are now in the service will probably be back in college next term. This list includes: Lieutenant Harrison, goal keeper on the 1917-1918 team; R. Patton and H. Thompson. Patton is in the Marines, and Thompson stationed at Wissassickon Barracks. The latter has helped to organize a team at the naval station, and has written to Pennsylvania for a game at Franklin Field before the holidays.

Under the S. A. T. C. conditions the team has been financing itself, but when athletics get back on their regular basis at the university, soccer will be properly financed again.

Although no coach has been engaged, it is understood that Penn will have a basketball team again. Next to football, basketball brings in more money than any other sport at the university. L. W. Jourdet, who has coached the Red and Blue teams for the last few years and brought two championships to Penn, may not be able to find time to accept the position, in which case Dr. J. Keogh, who has looked after the freshman teams, will probably be appointed.

Penn's material is the best in years. Of the championship five of last year, Capt. L. R. Davis, A. M. Stannard, G. E. Sweeney and J. M. Mitchell remain. Stannard and Sweeney will be seen at the forward positions again and Davis is reasonably sure of center. Mitchell is a guard and will probably be teamed with D. J. McNichol '21, fullback on this year's football team, who starred on the freshman five last year. McNichol is a center or guard but will be used as a defensive player.

Some of the other promising new candidates include R. Hopper '21, star played on this year's football team, who played basketball at Syracuse University as a freshman; W. C. Graves '21, M. A. Walker '20, and M. F. Armstrong '20. Until a coach is selected, Captain Davis will have charge of the squad. He is a member of the naval unit at the university.

After closing the season with a perfect record, Penn's S. A. T. C. cross-country team claims the championship. Very few colleges had a squad that could rival the Red and Blue. Led by W. N. Cummings '21, Penn won from Pennsylvania State, the Meadowbrook Club composed of some of the

best runners in the country and had meets canceled by Fordham and Lafayette. In the national S. A. T. C. championships scheduled for Fairmount Park last Saturday Penn was the only one to show up and naturally the Red and Blue put in its claim for the title. Aside from Cummings, the team was made up of Brown, a Pacific Coast star, S. W. Kivist, Head, Goss-wich and Bache. The latter two are former Philadelphia scholastic stars. The team was developed by Lawton Robertson, who is now lieutenant in the naval aviation service at Garden City, Long Island.

George Becker, former lightweight star, has charge of the boxing squad again and one of his candidates is Shiro Akahoski '22, the Japanese who made such a good showing on this year's football team. Although he weighs 135 pounds, Akahoski got into a number of big games and showed up well at end. He is anxious to appear in a bout with Don Lew, the clever Chinese boxer who is a student at the university.

The swimming team will be coached again by George Kistler, who has turned out many individual champions in the last 10 years. The call for candidates will not be issued until after the S. A. T. C. is demobilized. Several of last year's stars are back.

SQUASH TENNIS NEARING FINALS

Yale University Former Hurdle Champion Comes Through to Semi-Finals After a Hard Contest With F. B. Geddes

NEW YORK, New York—With the play in the handicap tournament of the National Squash Tennis Association nearing the final round contest, competition is becoming keener with the low-handicap men being forced to extend themselves to their very best, playing in order to keep in the running. All of the limit men have been eliminated and the biggest concession which any of the remaining players can claim is plus 5 aces, while three of the survivors are placed in the minus column, one at minus 5 and two at minus 10.

J. W. Appel Jr., the Harvard Club star who showed up splendidly in his first-round match, continued his good playing in the second round and disposed of E. W. Putnam, one of the leading Columbia Club players, by 15-9, 15-8. Appel was giving 10 aces while Putnam was rated at minus 5, so that it was really a case of Appel being called upon to give his opponent 5 aces. Appel played a deceptive game, which the Blue and White representative was unable to decipher, with the result that he won only 7 points in the two games played.

E. J. Clapp, Yale Club and former varsity hurdle champion, came through to the semi-final round by disposing of F. B. Geddes, of the Squash Club, in two hard-fought games, 15-12, 15-13. Clapp is placed at plus 2 aces, while his opponent was one of the limit men, so that the Yale star really gave up 5 aces and one hand. The handicapping proved to be pretty fair, as the closeness of the match proved.

A. D. Mittendorf, of the Princeton Club, was awarded his first-round match over W. J. Knapp, of the Squash Club, by default, and then played a second-round match with J. W. Lee, of the Harvard Club. Mittendorf conceded his opponent 3 aces, but won two interesting games at 15-13, 15-12. Greater steadiness and tournament experience were really the chief factors in returning the Princeton man the victor. The summary:

First Round
A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club (plus 5 aces) defeated W. J. Knapp, Squash Club (plus 5 aces) by default.

Second Round
J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club (minus 10 aces), defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club (minus 5 aces), 15-9, 15-8.
A. D. Mittendorf, Princeton Club (plus 2 aces), defeated J. W. Lee, Harvard Club (plus 5 aces), 15-13, 15-12.
R. L. Monks, Princeton Club (plus 2 aces), defeated E. G. Switzer, Harvard Club (plus 2 aces), 17-14, 15-12.

Third Round
E. J. Clapp, Yale Club (plus 2 aces), defeated F. B. Geddes, Squash Club (plus 7 and 1 hand), 15-12, 15-13.

After closing the season with a perfect record, Penn's S. A. T. C. cross-country team claims the championship. Very few colleges had a squad that could rival the Red and Blue. Led by W. N. Cummings '21, Penn won from Pennsylvania State, the Meadowbrook Club composed of some of the

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M. V. CONFERENCE FOR BASKETBALL

While Authorities Have Not Yet Met and Named Their Schedule for This Winter, Practice Is Already Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBIA, Missouri—While no member of the Missouri Valley Conference has as yet arranged a basketball schedule, reports received here indicate that all the colleges in the Conference are going ahead with plans for the season, and that in most cases actual practice has started. It has been the custom to arrange the Conference basketball schedules at a meeting the first part of December. This meeting in the past has been called by the officials of the Conference. Thus far no such meeting has been called, and, in fact, there has been no meeting of the Missouri Valley Conference since the college season opened last September.

While there is a strong probability that a meeting will still be called sometime this month or early in January, it may be that for the first time the institutions will make their own schedules through correspondence.

The University of Missouri is experiencing considerable difficulty in the preliminary work of building up a basketball team. Dr. W. E. Meanwell, director of athletics, who coached the championship team for Missouri last year, is now in the United States Army and it is doubtful whether he will return to that institution in time to take over the training of this year's team. In his absence the coaching will be done by J. F. Miller, member of the faculty of the athletic department who has trained Missouri teams in the past. Miller has had practice in progress for more than two weeks. The number of candidates, however, has been unusually small, not more than 10 reporting for practice each night. The small number of candidates is due to the strict regulations of the S. A. T. C. Another factor that will temporarily halt progress in training of the team was the S. A. T. C. and the holidays. All students in the university will have left school for the end of the term by Friday. They will not return until the opening of the next term, Jan. 1. This is a longer vacation period and it is probable that a few players will remain in Columbia for much needed practice.

Thus far, only three men who played on last year's varsity squad have come out for practice. They are P. B. Vogt '19, G. A. Bond '19, George Brown '20. Most of the other members of last year's championship team squad are now in officers' training camps. There is a possibility that five of them will return to college next term and will thus be candidates for the team. These five are: J. C. Ruby '19, E. G. Schroeder '19, G. L. Williams '20, Ralph Coffey '20, and G. P. Scott '20.

Until there is a meeting of the officials of the Missouri Valley Conference, the question of the eligibility of freshmen players on the varsity teams will not be settled. With the inauguration of the Students Army Training Corps each institution was allowed to play freshmen on varsity football

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draft from the smaller minors as usual.

The major leagues may buy players from minor league clubs, but for cash considerations strictly. This does away with the "optional" agreement, which led to such bickering as that of the G. H. Slater case, and the more recent Scott Perry litigation.

Finally that drafted or purchased players may not be "farmed," that is returned to a lesser league for further development, but must be disposed of outright.

The above points of agreement were outlined by Mr. Tearney at the conclusion of his conference with Mr. Johnson, and the information furnished to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is taken to forecast the scheme of reorganization of the whole system of professional ball, as both minor and major league club backers realize something must be done to take away the sting of criticism of the game, conducted more from the dollar angle than that of furnishing good sport.

GOLD FOOTBALLS FOR ILLINOIS PLAYERS

URBANA, Illinois—Sixteen members of the University of Illinois football squad have been awarded varsity letters. The names on the list are Capt. B. R. Ingwersen, G. C. Buchheit, C. R. Carney, J. C. Depler, R. F. Fletcher, R. H. Fletcher, F. R. Henschman, J. B. Knapstick, W. L. Kopp, R. L. Lanum, N. M. Leitch, E. C. Lovejoy, A. W. Mohr, M. M. Olander, J. P. Sabo, and L. W. Walquist. Gold footballs will be presented to the men in recognition of the undefeated Western Conference record.

SERVICE MAT MEN ENTERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois—Fifty-two wrestlers of Great Lakes Naval Training Station are entered for the annual wrestling championships of the central district of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be conducted in the seventh regiment, Illinois national guard armory here Friday and Saturday nights, Dec. 13 and 14. The total entries pass the 200 mark. Gary, Indiana Y. M. C. A. which won the national Amateur Athletic Union title in Newark last spring, has entered a full team.

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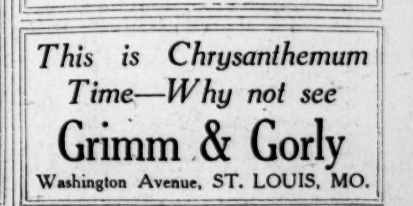
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

U. S. STEEL TAX REQUIREMENTS

Probable Actual Tax Payments Will Be Considerably Under Amount Reserved for Purpose—Nine Months' Earnings

NEW YORK, New York—For the first nine months of the current year the Steel Corporation reported net after charges, but before tax deductions, of \$340,819,533, and \$224,288,795, or 66 per cent, was deducted from this to meet war profits and income levies. Pending settlement of uncertainties attending the passage of a revenue bill this year estimating Steel's 1918 tax requirements, is to some extent grouping in the dark. But there seems to be little question that, on the basis of the most drastic measure that may be passed, percentage of appropriation for taxes to total taxable earnings was too large and that, as last year, actual tax payments will be substantially under reserves therefor.

This means that a considerable sum may be returned to surplus, becoming available for distribution to stockholders or other corporate purposes.

United States Steel set aside \$233,465,435 for taxes on 1917 profits. Its actual payments were around \$197,000,000.

In calculating Steel's taxes, due allowance must be made for the fact that earnings as reported to stockholders are not the same as reported to the internal revenue department. Many items that good corporation practice regards as chargeable to operating cost are not so allowed by the revenue department. For instance, if the corporation put up a plant to meet the war demand, good business practice would demand that the difference between the estimated peace cost and actual war cost be written off against the year's profits. But it might be compelled to charge the full cost to capital account in making excess and war profits returns. The result is that taxable income is larger than appears in the report to stockholders and that estimates based on these reports must necessarily vary from complete accuracy.

For the first nine months of 1918 United States Steel's net taxable earnings, as reported to stockholders, were \$340,819,533, and total net for the year may be estimated at approximately \$440,000,000 before tax deductions. Under the 1917 revenue bill, which would remain in effect in event of the failure of Congress to pass a new measure, the corporation would pay on these earnings something like \$113,000,000, and under the new revenue bill as reported by the House, approximately \$253,000,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES

It is estimated that more than \$200,000,000 of rush construction is needed in New York district and \$800,000,000 for the rest of the country. The 1919 construction needs for the United States is estimated at \$2,000,000,000.

Fifty million spindles are idle in Lancashire, England, as the result of a strike of 100,000 cotton spinners. Only a few firms have conceded the workers' demands for a 40 per cent wage increase. Due to low stocks of yarns, weaving sheds will soon have to close, throwing 200,000 additional persons out of employment.

Judge Gary, chairman of the committee on steel and steel products of the American Iron & Steel Institute, announced in New York that the committee favors a moderate reduction in the scale of maximum prices for steel, beginning Jan. 1. Mr. Gary opposes any effort to reduce wage scales at present, declaring that, although labor is receiving higher compensation than ever before, rates are no higher than are proper and just in view of the cost of living. He urged the steel industry as a "barometer of business" to begin reductions in prices, even at a sacrifice. This would result in a general reduction of prices all down the line until a stable business basis is reached.

NEW YORK CURB

Tuesday's Market	
Stocks—	Bid Asked
A. B. C. Metal	36 3/8
Aetna Explosives	6 1/2
Barnett O. & G.	5 1/2
Boston & Mont.	5 1/2
Elmer Detroit	5 1/2
California	3 1/2
Calumet & Jer.	5 1/2
Canada Cop.	2 1/2
Cash Boy	8 1/2
Chester Motors	14 1/2
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2
Cons. Copper	6 1/2
Cosden & Co.	6 1/2
Currier	11 1/2
Emerson	11 1/2
Federal Oil	2 1/2
Glenbrook	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons.	2 1/2
Green Monster	5 1/2
Hecla Mining	5 1/2
Houston Oil	7 1/2
Howe Sound	4 1/2
Island Oil	4 1/2
Jermine Verde	1 1/2
Jumbo	14 1/2
Kerr Lake	5 1/2
Keystone	3 1/2
Lake Torp Boat	1 1/2
Magma Cop.	2 1/2
Marsh	4 1/2
McKinn Dar	4 1/2
Merritt	2 1/2
Midwest Oil	10 1/2
Midwest Refining	13 1/2
Okla. P. & R.	9 1/2
Okmulgee	1 1/2
Pac-Tungsten	1 1/2
Peerless	16 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	6 1/2
S. Quayah Oil	20 1/2
Singular Oil	20 1/2
Standard Motor	8 1/2
Stanton	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	11 1/2
United Motors	24 1/2
Un. Ver. Ext.	28 1/2
U. S. Steam	5 1/2
Victoria	2 1/2
Wright-Martin	4 1/2

NEW YORK STOCKS

Tuesday's Market	
Am Beet Sugar	61 1/2
Am Can	47 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	87 1/2
Am Loco	84 1/2
Am Smelting	85 1/2
Am Sugar	111 1/2
Am T. & T.	103 1/2
Anacostia	67 1/2
Arrow	78 1/2
Baldwin	78 1/2
Balt & Ohio	55 1/2
Beth Steel	67 1/2
Beth Stl pfd	106 1/2
Chino	36 1/2
Can Pacific	160 1/2
Can Leather	63 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	27 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	28 1/2
C. R. I. & P. 6 1/2	71 1/2
C. R. I. & P. 7 1/2	85 1/2
Max Pet	161 1/2
Corn Products	48 1/2
Crucible Steel	58 1/2
Cuba Cane	31 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	80 1/2
Erie	19 1/2
Gen Electric	151 1/2
Gen Motors	127 1/2
Gould	56 1/2
Gr. Nor pfd	97 1/2
Inspiration	48 1/2
Kennecott	35 1/2
Max Motor	17 1/2
Met. Ind.	162 1/2
Midvale	45 1/2
Mo. Pac. cfs	28 1/2
Int. M. pfd	114 1/2
So. Pacific	103 1/2
N. Y. C. & H. R.	36 1/2
No. Pacific	96 1/2
Penn	47 1/2
Pierce-Farrell	44 1/2
Ray Cons	22 1/2
Reading	84 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	78 1/2
So. Railway	32 1/2
Studebaker	51 1/2
Texas Co.	187 1/2
Un. Pacific	126 1/2
United Fruit	143 1/2
U. S. Rubber	74 1/2
Utah Copper	79 1/2
U. S. Steel	112 1/2
Western Pacific pfd	64 1/2
Westinghouse	43 1/2
Willis-Over	26 1/2

Total sales 640,200 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS	
Lib 3 1/2	97.50
Lib 4 1/2	97.50
Lib 5 1/2	97.50
Lib 6 1/2	97.50
Lib 7 1/2	97.50
Lib 8 1/2	97.50
Lib 9 1/2	97.50
Lib 10 1/2	97.50
Lib 11 1/2	97.50
Lib 12 1/2	97.50

FOREIGN BONDS	
Am For Sec 5 1/2	97.50
Anglo French 5 1/2	97.50
Cy. Bordeaux 6 1/2	100 1/2
Cy. Lyons 6 1/2	100 1/2
Cy. Marseille 6 1/2	100 1/2
Cy. Paris 6 1/2	100 1/2
French Rep 5 1/2	103 1/2
U. K. King 5 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. 5 1/2	99 1/2
U. K. 5 1/2	99 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Tuesday's Closing Prices	
Am Tel	101 1/2
A. A. Chem. com.	101 1/2
Am Wool com.	57 1/2
Am Zinc	130
Am Zinc pfd	46
Arizona Com.	13 1/2
Atl. G. & W. I.	112 1/2
Booth Fish	23 1/2
Boston Elev.	75 1/2
Boston & Me.	32 1/2
Butte & S. P.	21 1/2
Cal & Arizona	68
Cal & Hecla	44 1/2
Copper Range	46 1/2
Mass. Gas	85
East Butte	9 1/2
Fairbanks	62 1/2
Granby	81
Greene Can.	48 1/2
I. Creek Com.	48 1/2
Isle Royale	25 1/2
Lake	51 1/2
Mass. Elec. pfd	11 1/2
Mass. Gas	85
May-Old Colony	35 1/2
Miami	25 1/2
Mohawk	55 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	36 1/2
North Butte	13 1/2
Old Dominion	28 1/2
Oscoda	53 1/2
Pond Creek	14 1/2
Stewart	37 1/2
Swift & Co.	125 1/2
United Fruit	152 1/2
United Shoe	46 1/2
U. S. Smelting	47 1/2
Utah Cons.	9 1/2

*New York quotation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile paper quoted Tuesday at 6 per cent. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73 1/2; commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72 1/2; demand 4.75 7/8; cables 4.76 1/2. Francs demand 5.45 1/2; cables 5.45. Guilders demand 42 1/2; cables 42 1/2. Lire demand 6.35 1/2; cables 6.35. Rubles demand 13 1/2; cables 14. Government bonds easy; railroad bonds steady. Time loans strong, 6 bid. Call money easier; high 5 1/2; low 5; ruling rate 5 1/2; closing bid 5; offered at 5 1/2; last loan 5 1/2; bank acceptance 4 1/2 per cent.

ZINC AND LEAD ORE

JOPLIN, Missouri—Heavy buying of zinc ore is reported by smelters in order to supply growing demands of galvanizers. Second grades are firm at \$45 and first grades at \$75 a ton. The sliding scale of selling prices has been abandoned, because all producers would not comply. Lead ore has dropped \$20, and is now quoted at \$80 a ton on account of diminished demand from munition manufacturers.

HAWAII'S SUGAR GAIN

HONOLULU, Hawaii—It is estimated that Hawaii's 1919 sugar crop will total about 593,500 tons, or about 20,000 tons in excess of the 1918 output.

MERGENTHAU LINTYPE COMPANY

NEW YORK, New York, Nov. 19, 1918. A regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on December 31, 1918, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on December 4, 1918. The Transfer Book will not be closed.

STUDEBAKER'S FINANCING PLAN

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Studebaker concern's financing to care for projected plant expansion will be considerably more than was first planned. Instead of the contemplated moderate amount of \$5,000,000, an obligation of a \$15,000,000 7 per cent serial note issue probably will be created, with the first maturity two years hence. The new financing will be handled by a New York banking syndicate, with an offering price of approximately 98. With the additional funds the corporation will have both the working capital and the plant capacity to care for an annual production of 125,000 to 150,000 cars.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 10

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. A. Wolff, Essex.
Charleston, S. C.—E. Payne, of Payne-Shoe Co., Tour.
Chicago—L. D. Lefey, of The Payne, Essex.
Dubuque, Iowa—W. H. Landschultz, of Linsky Allen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba—L. Vasquez, of Rubloa & Co.; 207 Essex St., Rm. 420.
Lynchburg, Va.—George H. Cosby, of Cosby Shoe Co., Lenox.
Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool, of Chase, Supply Co.; U. S.
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitt, of Pitt Shoe Co.; Essex.
New Bern, N. C.—H. B. Marks, of O. Marks & Son; Lenox.
New Orleans—R. J. Martinez, of Martinez & Bros.; Essex.
New York—W. A. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia St.
Philadelphia—H. M. Paul, of Paul Bros.; Tour.
Roanoke, Va.—W. F. Brand, of Brand Shoe Co.; Essex.
Scranton, Pa.—F. E. McComb, of F. C. McComb Shoe Co.; U. S.
St. Louis—J. A. Fallon, of J. A. Fallon & Co.; Essex.
St. Louis—J. G. Samuels, of Samuels & Sons; Avery.
Wilmington, N. C.—W. A. French and L. H. Barnett, of George R. French & Sons; Avery.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	27.95	28.00	27.50	27.95
Jan.	28.00	28.05	27.55	28.00
Feb.	28.05	28.10	27.60	28.05
March	28.10	28.15	27.65	28.10
April	28.15	28.20	27.70	28.15
May	28.20	28.25	27.75	28.20
June	28.25	28.30	27.80	28.25
July	28.30	28.35	27.85	28.30
Aug.	28.35	28.40	27.90	28.35
Sept.	28.40	28.45	27.95	28.40
Oct.	28.45	28.50	28.00	28.45
Nov.	28.50	28.55	28.05	28.50
Spots	28.10	28.10	27.70	28.10

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices here Tuesday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Dec.	27.10	27.15	26.70	27.10
Jan.	27.15	27.20	26.75	27.15
Feb.	27.20	27.25	26.80	27.20
March	27.25	27.30	26.85	27.25
April	27.30	27.35	26.90	27.30
May	27.35	27.40	26.95	27.35

RAILWAY EARNINGS

NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$737,262	\$505,010
Expenses and taxes	488,496	328,502
Operating income	248,766	176,508
From Jan. 1	85	85
Operating revenue	5,957,460	4,732,300
Expenses and taxes	4,406,106	3,147,564
Operating income	1,451,354	1,584,736

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)

Tuesday's Market	
Corn—	Open High Low Close
Dec.	1.34 1.36 1.34 1.34
Jan.	1.31 1.33 1.31 1.31
Feb.	1.30 1.31 1.30 1.30
March	1.30 1.31 1.30 1.30
May	1.31 1.33 1.31 1.31
Oats—	Open High Low Close
Dec.	.72 1/2 .73 1/2 .72 1/2 .73 1/2
Jan.	.72 1/2 .73 1/2 .72 1/2 .73 1/2
Feb.	.72 1/2 .73 1/2 .72 1/2 .73 1/2
March	.72 1/2 .73 1/2 .72 1/2 .73 1/2
May	.72 1/2 .73 1/2 .72 1/2 .73 1/2
Lard—	Open High Low Close
Dec.	48.75 48.80 48.75 48.75
Jan.	48.85 48.90 48.85 48.85
May	48.75 48.80 48.75 48.75

LOCOMOTIVE ORDERS

NEW YORK, New York—The American Locomotive Company has closed an order for five engines for export to China. A number of inquiries for locomotives for Japan and various South American republics are now under negotiation.

HOG PRICE REDUCED

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The minimum price on hogs here has been reduced 15 cents, to \$17.65. The minimum at Cincinnati and Louisville has been advanced. The order comes from Washington.

The Reece Button Hole Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 131 3/4

A quarterly dividend of three per cent has been declared, payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1918.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

The International Button Hole Sewing Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 14 1/2

A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1918.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

Reece Folding Machine Company

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND No. 39 1/2

A quarterly dividend of one per cent has been declared, payable January 2, 1919, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 10, 1918.

FRANCIS A. SHEA, President.

DIVIDENDS

The American Coal Company has declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable Dec. 21 on stock of record Dec. 20. The Yukon, Alaska Trust Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 31. The Merrimack Chemical Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 12.

The United Fruit Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 20.

The Northern Central road has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 15 as registered Dec. 31.

The Equitable Trust Company of Boston has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 16.

The Utah Consolidated Mining Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Dec. 24, to stock of record Dec. 17.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 15 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Hart Schaffner & Marx has declared their regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 on stock of record Dec. 20.

The Canada Steamship Lines declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 14.

The National Licorice Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Dec. 31 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The Manhattan Shirt Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Directors of the State Street Trust Company of Boston have declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 24.

The National Cloak & Suit Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the common stock, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 8.

The West Point Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of \$5 a share in addition to the regular semi-annual dividend of \$5 a share, payable Jan. 2, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Northern Securities Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent, payable Jan. 10. A dividend of 3 per cent was paid on June 27, last, and a distribution of 3 1/2 per cent was made on Jan. 10, 1918.

CHINESE LABOR ON THE PACIFIC COAST

Question of Importing Farm Workers, Always Vigorously Opposed by Organized Labor, Continues to Come Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The question of importing Chinese farm laborers for the purpose of supplying a shortage of farm labor in the Far West, which has always been vigorously opposed by organized labor, and which has also been discouraged by the federal government, continues to come up at different points on the Pacific Coast.

At a recent farm labor conference called by the California State Council of Defense, at which a resolution was introduced calling for the importation of 25,000 Chinese farm laborers for the period of four years, to be repatriated at the end of that time, and while here to be engaged in farm labor exclusively, the proposal was defeated by a narrow margin. It was stated at this conference that the estimated shortage of farm workers last year in California was 12,000, and it was the purpose of those who favor the importation plan to bring in sufficient numbers to supply the annual deficiency and also to increase production to help supply the present great world need for food products.

A movement for the importation of Chinese agricultural laborers is also being carried on from Seattle, Washington, from which place an organization calling itself the Western States Agricultural Development Committee is sending out literature advocating this policy. This organization states in its literature that it has received thousands of answers to a questionnaire sent out to persons in eleven far western states and that, judging from these answers, the consensus of opinion favors the importation of Chinese, Japanese or Mexican labor.

An official of the California State Federation of Labor has stated to this bureau that after an investigation of the movement carried on under the name of the Western States Agricultural Development Committee, he has reason to believe that the movement is financed and promoted by certain business interests desiring cheap labor.

EFFECT OF WAR ON NEGRO LABOR

New York Conference Discusses Question of What the Negro Is to Get Out of Reconstruction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—What is the Negro going to get out of reconstruction? was one of the questions discussed at a recent conference of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes in this city. James Weldon Johnson made it plain that the Negro does not look forward to political reconstruction, but economic readjustment. Reconstruction after 1865, he said, did not go far enough; the Negro was liberated, certain laws of the country were altered, a piece of paper was placed in his hand and he was told he was a United States citizen.

"But mere political reconstruction," said Mr. Johnson, "has been going on for centuries, and has generally wound up at the same place. What we want is economic reconstruction. For the first time the American Negro has become an industrial factor. He has been taken into mills, factories and plants to fill places vacated by men gone to war. Can the Negro hold what he has gained in this way?"

"The main task, for the moment, is up to the industrial Negro himself. Heretofore Negro workers in general have not placed a high enough value on a job. I have known Negro men to quit their jobs to go on an excursion or to turn out with their lodge. This may be partly excused by the fact that they did not have jobs that were worth very much, and that getting another was easy. But that is not the situation now in the North. Northern manufacturers and employers of labor expect steady workmen, and also workmen who will do their job as well as they can be done."

"Negro workers must learn to stick to their jobs till they get better ones, and to do their work as well as any body else, and even a little better. If a Negro fails to hold on to his opportunities, and returns to the South and asks for the job he contemptuously threw aside a year or two ago, there is no help for him, industrially."

TEXAS SHIPYARDS CURTAILING FORCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Texas.—Shipyards on the Texas gulf coast are not greatly affected by the recent order of the Emergency Fleet Corporation canceling contracts for all wooden ships where actual construction on such vessels had not been begun. The two shipyards at Houston, which have been employing about 2500 men, are now at work on 14 wooden vessels. It is estimated that it will require at least six months before the last of these are launched.

With the order canceling contracts for ships on which no work had been done, the companies began reducing their forces. The reduction will be gradual, and it is planned to keep approximately 2000 men until the government contracts are completed. One of the yards is now at work on a number of barges under private contract, and it is said that private work will

keep this yard operating at maximum capacity for several months. Shipyards at Beaumont and Orange, Texas, are affected to a greater extent by the cancellation order, as the yards there have been awarded contracts for a number of vessels on which no actual construction had been done. It is estimated that more than 2000 men will be thrown out of employment.

LABOR'S VIEWS OF NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Platform of the Chicago Federation of Labor Is Adopted With Minor Amendments by State Convention at Bloomington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The indorsement of the formation of an independent labor party in Illinois placed by the Illinois State Federation of Labor on the proposal advanced by the Chicago Federation of Labor, directs attention afresh to the party platform adopted by the Chicago labor organization. This platform was adopted at the state labor convention at Bloomington on Tuesday with a few minor amendments. It is aimed to present labor's view of the needs of the national situation. In naming a candidate for Mayor of Chicago next spring, as now planned, the labor leaders expect to provide him also with a local platform.

First of "labor's 14 points" laid down in the declaration of purposes and aims of the new party, the Chicago platform held the right to organize. Point two asks the democratic control of industry; point three, an 8-hour day and a 44-hour week with minimum rates of pay; point four, abolition of unemployment.

"Complete equality of men and women in government and industry, with the fullest enfranchisement of women, and equal pay for men and women doing similar work," is asked by point five. Point six bespeaks the development of cooperation and elimination of profiteering.

In point seven labor asks, "democratization of education in public schools and universities through the participation of labor and the organized teachers in the determination of methods, policies and programs in this fundamental field."

"Extension of soldiers' and sailors' insurance to all workers is sought in point eight. The next point asks appropriation of inheritances above \$100,000.

"Public ownership and operation is sought in point 10. Point 11 requests the 'complete restoration of free speech, free press and free assembly,' and the liberation of all persons held in prison or indicted under charges due to their championship of the rights of labor.

"Representation of labor, in proportion to its voting strength, in all departments of government and upon all governmental commissions and agencies of demobilization and reconstruction," is asked in point 12. The two final points seek labor representation at the Peace Conference and a league of workers to supplement the League of Nations.

LABOR MINISTER ON DUTY OF EMPLOYERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ontario.—At a recent meeting of the Rotary Club the principal speaker was Senator Robertson, Canadian Minister of Labor. He made a strong plea for cooperation, saying that if the people of Canada failed to put into force during the period of reconstruction the same unity which had marked their efforts during the war, they would be failing in their duty. He stated that from returns he had received, from Nov. 15 to Jan. 1, 200,000 men were deprived of the employment which they had been engaged in, but he was glad to say that there were indications that this labor would be absorbed into normal Canadian industries.

The aliens in the country were showing a desire to get back to their own country, which would greatly help the situation. The Minister pointed out that the duty of the business men and the governments of Canada today was to create employment. It would be impossible, he said, to maintain industrial peace unless the workmen were allowed to live in comfort during the period of reconstruction, and this they would not be able to do if the employers were to attempt a reduction in wages.

TENNESSEE LABOR SITUATION STUDIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tennessee.—The Federal Labor Board in Tennessee is handling the labor situation in connection with the nation's return from a war to a peace basis in a manner that is expected to result in the immediate reabsorption of men released from war works by other industries. As an instance of this practice, 2500 men who were recently discharged by the Du Pont powder plant, at Nashville, were immediately transferred to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where a large government project is in progress.

A survey is being made in Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga, Tennessee, by J. T. Ware of the United States Employment Bureau, to ascertain the requirements of the various industries, and their needs will be systematically dealt with. It has been observed that many of the men who were employed by the government in filling war orders, but whose services are no longer required in that capacity, are requesting assignment to other departments of government employment.

NEW LABOR PARTY PROJECT GAINING

New York Unions Indorse the Movement by Plans for a Convention — Influence Felt of the British Labor Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, New York.—The movement for the formation of an independent labor party in the United States has now been advanced by the Central Federated Union of New York City, the Central Labor Union of Brooklyn and the Women's Trade Union League and affiliated organizations, which, by special committee in January, will adopt a tentative program looking toward a national convention, at an early date, to form such a party.

This bureau learned on Monday that the National Party would extend its sympathy and help in any way possible to the new movement. It was one of the original aims of the National Party to get labor and all progressive elements organized for political purposes. The party will, therefore, cooperate with the new movement, but an eventual merger with it depends upon the program and purposes it adopts. The National Party's platform contains, under the heading "Industrial Democracy," a number of planks advocating advanced labor legislation and assistance to farmers.

The Central Federated Union realizes that American workers must be educated to the wants and needs of a political movement, and recognizes officially "the urgent necessity of a movement in America in order to bring about a closer alliance between wealth and the wealth producer, thereby assuring the worker the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The union looks upon an Independent Labor Party as the best and only effective means of securing the democratic reforms that guarantee the rights of the workers. Socialists, however, are not wholly in accord with the plan. Some of them have said they would join such a party, but most of them await further definition of what the union means by a closer alliance "between wealth and the wealth producer."

The statement by Chester Wright of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, favoring labor's making itself felt through the usual political channels, is regarded as hinting at the attitude of the American Federation of Labor toward the party plan. At a recent meeting here a speaker, comparing the British Labor Party and the American Federation of Labor, said one was a political party with a definite program, while the other was merely an industrial factor, and second content to remain so.

It is evident that the British Labor Party's influence is being felt by American labor, and that the conviction that labor must be independent politically if it is to realize its aims to the full seems to be growing. An instance of the dissatisfaction labor feels about the usual channels for making its wants known and for filling those wants is seen in this city. Labor helped to elect John F. Hyland as Mayor and yet several spokesmen for labor have asked what good that has done them.

MEN NEEDED FOR MERCHANT FLEETS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—War-time increase of the naval personnel from 56,000 to nearly 500,000 to man 1500 vessels, instead of 176, is described in the annual report of Rear Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, chief of the Bureau of Navigation. Every one of the ships in commission, from battleships to cargo carriers, Admiral Palmer says, has "complete complements of officers and men with excess personnel to provide for training new drafts. The navy also provided armed guard and radio crews for merchant vessels in trans-Atlantic service."

The great task now, in the opinion of Admiral Palmer, who recently was relieved from the bureau to take command of a battleship, will be in furnishing 220,000 officers and men for the Shipping Board's merchant fleet, estimated to comprise 1924 vessels by December, 1919. To accomplish this, the permanent training facilities have been expanded so as to accommodate 110,000 men at one time, and the Great Lakes station, with a capacity of 45,000, Newport and Hampton Roads 25,000 each, and Pelham Bay, New York, 15,000. Hundreds of ships are used as floating schools, each being assigned a certain number of men to be taught the rudiments of seamanship, and 14 institutions are conducting regular courses in the training of officers.

LABOR CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—The Trades and Labor Council of Regina has indorsed the proposal to hold a western conference of labor to discuss reconstruction and after-the-war problems. A committee consisting of representatives from labor organizations in each of the four western provinces has the matter in hand. It is proposed to hold the conference at Calgary next February.

CANADIAN SALMON PACK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Mr. William Piercy of the British Ministry of Food, Mr. A. E. Howard of the War Purchasing Board, and Mr. C. R. Urquhart, expert accountant of New York, have arrived here to see to the shipping and payment of the British Columbia salmon pack. The advance

payment on the purchase price totals nearly \$10,000,000. The three men and a committee from the cannery go to Ottawa to arrange there the final price to be paid. The total salmon pack amounted to around 1,500,000 cases. Of this the British Government is taking 100 per cent of the sockeye and spring, 75 per cent of the cohoes and 70 per cent of the pinks.

OBLIGATIONS OF STATE TO LABOR

United States Leader Says Federal Government Should Afford Opportunity to Work to All

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The recent statement of a prominent labor leader in the United States, that the wage-earner expects that the federal government shall afford him opportunity of employment and an income and sustenance to enable him without the labor of mother or children to maintain himself and his family in health and comfort and provide a competence for old age, with ample provision for recreation and good citizenship, is expected to come up for discussion at the coming annual convention of the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor.

Whether Matthew Woll, assistant to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, who sent the statement to this city not long ago to be read at a housing convention as the expression of the attitude of labor, will be asked to appear before the Massachusetts branch and speak more fully upon his views of the labor problem has not as yet been decided.

"That the wage-earners of the United States are entitled and deserving of new conceptions of living," said Mr. Woll, "is the inspiration, motive and one of the ultimate objects of the American Federation of Labor. We should no longer hesitate in forcing lands into use by exempting all improvements from taxation, and by placing a tax upon nonproductive, the same as on productive land."

"Specially the federal government should (a) prepare and inaugurate a plan to build model homes for the wage-earners; (b) establish a system of credits whereby the workers may borrow money for a long term of years at a low rate of interest to build their own homes; (c) encourage, protect and extend credit to coöperative non-profit-making and joint-tenancy associations; (d) exempt from taxation and grant other subsidies for houses constructed for occupancy of their owners; (e) relieve municipalities from the restrictions preventing them from undertaking proper housing plans; (f) encourage and support the erection and maintenance of houses where workers may find lodging and food during the period of unemployment."

SIERRA BRINGS HOME NEW YORK TROOPS

NEW YORK, New York.—The United States Army transport Sierra, with 35 officers and 1531 privates and non-commissioned officers aboard, arrived here on Monday from abroad. The troops were welcomed by the screeching of the whistles of harbor craft and the shooting of streams from fireboat nozzles as she passed the Statue of Liberty on the way to her dock in Hoboken.

All of the men, a number of whom were members of the one hundred sixty-fifth infantry, formerly the sixty-ninth New York national guard regiment, were wounded, but the injuries in most cases were recorded as slight. A band played "Home Sweet Home" as the Sierra was warped into her berth.

WORLD PROHIBITION FUND IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Plans have been made by the Prohibition National Committee, it is announced at headquarters here, to raise a fund to carry on the world prohibition movement by securing 500,000 life memberships at \$10 each to a World Prohibition Foundation. This fund will be expended, it was stated, through such organizations as will be of greatest benefit to the cause. The plan so far has met with an enthusiastic reception, it was reported at the committee's headquarters.

CASH PAYMENT OF WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

REGINA, Saskatchewan.—Payment of wages in cash and a minimum wage for women's labor are among matters before a conference between the executive of the Saskatchewan Labor Council and the provincial government, held with the view to deciding upon new legislation in connection with the labor laws of the Province.

GENERAL PERSHING HONORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—General Pershing has been made an honorary member of Harmony Lodge No. 449 A. F. and A. M. St. Louis. The following cable message was sent him: "By unanimous vote you have been made a member of this lodge. Congratulations on victory and best wishes for safe return."

REPORT ON ARMY OFFENSES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Not a single member of the United States Army has been executed since the beginning of the war because of the commission of a purely military offense, Major-General Crowder, Judge Advocate-General, declares in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

GENERAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE

CHESTNUT HILL

FOR SALE.—New tapestry brick house, beautifully located, containing 9 rooms and 3 baths, large living room with fireplace and all modern appointments, including broad porches, hardwood floors, hot-water heat, electric lights, double garage and about 10,000 square feet of land; the price and terms will be made an object to an immediate purchaser.

WM. E. MCCOY & CO.

451 Old South Bldg., Boston

1245 Beacon Street, Brookline

Telephone: Fort Hill 5035; Brookline 5210.

FOR SALE

20 Acres of Thomson Fruit Cane

Good wheat and alfalfa land; apple bearing trees; slightly improved cottage and fence. This land is surrounded by tracks for rent or sale. Location, Union City, Oregon. Address, N. Y. 619, Joshua Green Building, Seattle, Washington.

FOR SALE—BOSTON

On quiet old Chestnut street, old fashioned house; all modern improvements; hot water heat, seven fireplaces, large studio on fourth floor; back yard with light entrance and room for garage. \$42,000. Office, Boston.

FOR SALE—Five miles from Riverside, Cal., 40-acre ranch planted in fruit bearing orchards, grapes, fruit, and also alfalfa, 10-acre house, barns and modern equipments. Address, L. W. White, 1121 1/2 Ave. West, Seattle, Wash.

TAFT & WAITE have leased for ten years 190-192 Harvard Ave., Allston, in the new Walcott Bldg. "The Unusual Store, Inc." who will occupy same as a grocery and provision store.

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A good home for the right party; small salary, but a good home. References exchanged. Address A. L. KENYON, Apt. 24, 41 Bennett Ave., New York.

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WANTED—Competent chauffeur, one who is willing to do general work; must be sober, industrious and able to give the very best of references; wages in accordance with ability. "Washington Star," Brooklyn, Mass. Phone 1669 Brooklyn.

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Experienced photographer for copying and light slide-making. Apply 30 Beumtield St., Room 402, Boston, Mass.

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FOREIGN MISSIONS BOARD IN CONVENTION

HARTFORD, Connecticut.—Clergy-men and laity who have been active in the foreign mission work of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions gathered here on Tuesday for the one hundred ninth annual conference, this being the ninth gathering of its kind in Hartford since the board was organized at Farmington in 1810.

There are a dozen missionaries from Japan and China who will speak on Wednesday. The sessions on Thursday will be given over to problems in India, Turkey, Egypt and Africa.

C. H. Patton, secretary of the board, spoke on "The American Board and the New Era." He said in part: "On every side it is recognized that we are upon the eve of a vast, and possibly rapid, expansion of Christianity among the non-Christian people of the earth. The war, which precipitated all the forces of evil, in the process of overthrowing them, precipitated also the forces of good. The war has brought to us a world strangely united in its political and ethical ideals. The war presents the amazing spectacle of the non-Christian nations fighting for a world built upon the Christian plan."

LEGAL NOTICE

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By virtue of the power of sale contained in a mortgage deed given by Michael F. Kelly to Maurice S. Rogers, dated April 1, 1918, and recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 4073, Page 288, which mortgage was duly assigned to Israel M. Levin, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises hereinafter described, on Thursday, January 4th, 1919, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises conveyed in and by said mortgage, to wit:—A certain parcel of land being lot A on a plan of land in that part of said Boston formerly called Dorchester made by James Adam, C. E. August, 1910. Said plan being duly recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 3470, Page 13. Said lot A being bounded and described as follows:—Westerly by Iola Street, fifty-four and 50/100 (54.50) feet; Northerly by land of owners unknown, eighty-four and 52/100 (84.52) feet; Easterly by land of owners unknown, thirty-seven and 27/100 (37.27) feet; and Southerly by lot B as shown on said plan, ninety (90) feet. Containing 3386 square feet of land. Being the same premises conveyed to me by deed of G. Philip Wardner of even date to be recorded herewith. Said premises are conveyed subject to a right of way as is more particularly described in deed from me to Israel Levine of even date and to be duly recorded with said deeds, and said premises are also conveyed subject to a first mortgage of \$500.00. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage for \$500.00, accumulated interest thereon, taxes and titles, and municipal liens and assessments, if any there are. Terms will be announced at the time and place of sale. SHERIFF M. LEVIN. Assignee and present holder of said mortgage.

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CAPABLE woman, having few months' time would like to be useful in harmonious environment as private secretary, companion or helper in home. Go anywhere. Compensation not main consideration. K 15, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chl.

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TO RENT—W. Adams St., 3820, 2nd apt. large, attractive room, modern, near Garfield Park; priv. family; good trans. Tel. Kedzie 7012.

E. 44TH ST., 925-One or two rooms; good location and transportation. Gentlemen preferred. Reasonable. Tel. Drexel 3975.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

THE ROMANCE TO BE FOUND IN THE TYPES

We are accustomed to associate nothing but the commonplace with the mechanics which enter into the making of books, yet wherever we find books into which the printers have put themselves as well as their types is well worth our while to go more deeply into the lives and fundamentals of those who made them. Merejowski made a powerful novel out of the life of Leonardo da Vinci; material more less dramatic and interesting for a similar purpose could be found in the lives of Aldus, Robert Stephens, Plantin, and William Morris.

Coming down to modern times, no better character could be found than Cobden Sanderson of the famous Doves Press. To him each book he printed or bound was a distinct individuality. Through the typography of each volume, or through its binding, he expressed the message which he had to give to the world, finding after many trials, in his own case at least, that the medium of the book offered him the fullest opportunity for interpretation. "When I bind or decorate a book," he said, "I seem to be setting myself, like a magnetized needle, or like an ancient temple, in line and all square, not alone with my own ideal of society but with that orderly and rhythmic whole which is the revelation of science and the normal of developed humanity."

Five years ago Cobden Sanderson issued his "prospectus," announcing that the work of the Doves Press was coming to a close. About a year ago he completed his last volume, and he has now issued his last book, a companion-ship with books he laid down his binding tools, emptied his type cases, and rang down the curtain on his life's work.

The dramatic finale comes in the fact that he could not bear the thought of having other hands make use of the types which he had lovingly used in the composition of the Doves Bible and the other beautiful products from his press. They were not merely letters made of metal, but rather a living expression of his own ideals, and had stood to him for the labor of his life represented. Acting, then, not on impulse but with an obstinate determination, he devoted the fount to the bed of the River Thames. The river itself, flowing by the Press, had been a daily companion and friend, and he felt sure that in its keeping the characters he treasured would be forever kept inviolate.

As for the ethics of this act, that does not come within the scope of our present consideration. There are many of us who do not think it ethical to "scarify" the plate of a beautiful etching in order to insure an absolutely limited edition, but the fact remains that Cobden Sanderson's last act in connection with these types was in absolute keeping with himself. They had expressed the message which he had to give to the world, the message had been given, and he insisted upon insuring their future silence when they could no longer speak with his voice.

A PATCHWORK OF SICILIAN POEMS

"Centona," by Nino Martoglio. Ca. Nivello Giannotta, Catania, L. 5.

Signor Martoglio's reputation as a Sicilian writer is sufficiently well known for him to require no introduction. In a whimsical preface, written in the form of a dialogue between himself and the poems here collected in what he has called a "patchwork," he expresses the hope that they may meet with approval and find a kindly greeting. Of a welcome, warmly appreciative, they are assured from those sufficiently familiar with the Sicilian dialect—a language in itself—or willing patiently to piece the meaning of the poems together with the help of a number of footnotes provided for that purpose, and which are indispensable to the ordinary student of Italian. Signor Martoglio understands his Sicily as perhaps only the Sicilian can, the moods of her people, their depths and their shallows, their aims and their aspirations, the sources of their strength as of their weakness. These characteristics may be studied in the history of the island, often apparently inconsistent and irresponsible and yet possessed also of those qualities of loyalty, of devotion, and of courage which in the Nineteenth Century, while the greater part of Italy lay still in bondage, have made for and won for her the Sicilians unity and independence.

There are the joy and laughter of the child in these poems, in their simple careless rhythm, the sunshine of their mirth, in the simplicity and frankness of their confidence, which youth established so easily. This, however, is but one side of the Sicilian character, even though it may be the only one the traveler sees when he visits the island. There is another and a darker side.

There is the Sicilian of the "mafia," stubborn, tragic, revengeful, the "mafioso" which assuredly is of a past age and yet which still ugly head to intimidate, to incite, to tyrannize, in private as in public life over a people, into whose consciousness, as it has been said, the sense of law has not yet penetrated. And the "mafia" is not forgotten in these poems. Signor Martoglio understands its meaning and its influence, working upon a people still ignorant, superstitious, passionate and he has neither exaggerated nor belittled its power. The deliverance for Sicily from a medievalism still seeking to bind her, from a narrowness of vision which would confine the thoughts of her people to their own orange groves, to the sweep of the blue Mediterranean about their coasts, has come with the events of the last few years. Signor Martoglio, in the war poems, published here

for the first time, has recognized something beyond the love of home and of the country at stake in the present conflict. There can be little doubt that he has come home to the people of Sicily as to her other allies also. For home and for country no people have fought more bravely, more persistently, through the centuries, than have the people of Sicily; in this great war they have fought for a wider patriotism, involving justice and freedom for the whole world, where hatred and revenge are to have no part. Unquestionably they, with the rest of the world, are beginning to see, in his and in little, what this must entail, where it must lead for the individual as for the country. Signor Martoglio makes us feel that Sicily will be able and willing to learn and to profit by the lesson.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECHES ON THE WAR

"Americanism: Woodrow Wilson's Speeches on the War—Why He Made Them What They Have Done, so far as they have done," compiled, edited, and annotated by Oliver McBride Gale. Chicago: The Baldwin Syndicate. \$1.

To change one's mind, to learn with the passage of time and its events new opinions, is the only big and progressive attitude for a statesman, or for any thinking person, for that matter. Woodrow Wilson measures fully up to this standard. In a preparedness speech delivered early in 1916, he refers to his previous ignoring of the subject and his present championship of it in this way: "I would be ashamed if I had not learned something in 14 months. The minute I stop changing my mind with the change of all the circumstances of the world I will be a back number. And yet, looking back now, it seems fairly incredible that the President, so late as December, 1916, had not changed the opinion given at that time in his note asking the Allies and the Central Powers to state definitely their peace terms, that 'the objects which the statesmen of the belligerents on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world.' His patience and his attempt to be fair to the end led where the American people as a whole could not follow. One can hardly wonder that in commenting on this note Mr. Clemenceau should have said: 'The moral side of the war has escaped President Wilson.'"

But a further reading of this carefully compiled collection of Wilson's speeches, with their accompanying chronology of military and political events, will recall the rapid strides the President made toward determination for war in the spring of 1917. When once his mind was made up, he became the relentless foe of autocracy that he has ever since been, and he went on from one masterly exposition to another of its evils and the crimes of its chief exponent, Germany.

It has become almost a commonplace to say that his clear, eloquent statements of the war aims and the peace purposes of the Allies made the President of the United States the acknowledged leader in the war for world democracy. It seems safe to prophesy that his splendid utterances since the United States went into the war, with their unflinching clarity and breadth of vision and unyielding fixity of purpose, will stand in American history second only to Lincoln's. There is one of his forceful sentences in particular, which the representatives at the Peace Conference would do well to hang up before their eyes: "The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live."

GEORGES GUYNEMER

"Georges Gynemer: Knight of the Air." By Henri Bordeaux. New Haven: Yale University Press. \$1.50 net.

Happy indeed is the national hero for whom the most fragrant garlands are wound by the youth of his country. Gynemer, "the last of the knights-errant, the first of the new knights of the air," has superseded Roland in the affections of French school children. So, though these pages, this curiously beautiful admixture of biography and symbolism, recalling in spirit and outline the epics of old, will stir all who esteem heroism and high devotion to a sacred cause, it is more particularly to the little children of France that Mr. Bordeaux has dedicated his work. Of little Peto, the 11-year-old schoolboy, whose true brief but sufficient description of Gynemer the great French author feels he must not dream of equaling, he has made the "little prince" to whom the envoi of his prose-ballad is addressed.

It is more than a happy accident that the story of Gynemer, the greatest air hero of France, the idol of France's youth, should have been written by Henri Bordeaux, whose books, as Theodore Roosevelt remarks, "his noble introduction have so considerably contributed to instill into the author's countrymen the qualities which during the last 48 months have made France the wonder of the world."

Fielding was only 23 when he wrote "Tom Thumb," which afterward was developed into "The Tragedy of Tragedies." James T. Hillhouse's study (Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut, \$3), is chiefly concerned with the stage history of "the tragedy that makes me laugh," as its author characterized it, and with elucidating the grounds upon which its burlesque of the heroic play of the period is based. Bating something to the early Seventeenth Century lack of decent delicacy, the old play comes up with perennial interest, and its satire fits with few wrinkles upon poor human nature here in the Twentieth.

FRENCH COLONIES IN AFRICA SINCE 1870

"Notre Expansion en Afrique de 1870 à Nos Jours." Paul Gaffarel. Paris: Librairie Felix Alcan. 5 francs.

The history of French colonial expansion during the last 40 years is one of which every Frenchman may feel proud, and M. Gaffarel, as his previous books have already shown, is among the ablest and most enthusiastic exponents of the work accomplished by French soldiers and administrators since the disasters of 1870, in the establishing and governing of a French empire beyond the seas. English statesmen and historians have not been slow to recognize the beneficial influence wielded by France among the people whom she has conquered, and M. Gaffarel wisely points to this, to the good will existing between her and the native races she rules over, to their order and prosperity, as evidence of the republic's right to those vast possessions, which it now holds in Africa.

After the fall of the Third Empire, France ruled in Africa, over Algeria, the region of Senegal, certain tracts of land upon the ivory and gold coasts, the Gaboon and Oboko. A highly important development in French colonization was the occupation of Tunis, in 1882, a step which was of immense value to France both economically and strategically. "Do what you think proper in Tunis," Lord Salisbury had said to M. Waddington, in 1878, "England will offer no opposition." Bismarck, delighted to see her turning her eyes away from Alsace-Lorraine, and not averse to the discomfiture of Italy at the hands of France, made no objection. Thus Italy, obliged to swallow her indignation, took refuge, as the Wilhelmstrasse had doubtless meant that she should, in the Triple Alliance. The vacillating policy of the French Government in 1883 lost for her forever the joint control with England of Egypt, which, in spite of the active and successful development of France in Africa, was to be a cause for constant friction between the two countries, until in 1904 matters were amicably settled by an agreement which left French influence as free in Morocco as that of England in Egypt.

M. Gaffarel writes with great confidence and insistence upon the building of a railway across the Sahara which, since the occupation of Tunis, has been regarded as especially under French administration. In his opinion its construction is imperative for the purpose of linking up the valleys of the Niger and the Tchad, the Sudan and Morocco, nor does he consider that it is an undertaking presenting difficulties which cannot be swiftly and easily overcome. And in this connection he reminds his reader of Stanley's statement: "The Black Continent will belong first to those who carry the railroad there."

From the year 1904 a new element began to assert itself in French Africa. M. Gaffarel deals briefly though comprehensively with the landing of William II at Tangier in 1905—an open act of aggression by Germany—and the subsequent treaty of Algeiras, and again in 1911 with the occupation by Germany of Agadir, a southern port of Morocco. Germany withdrew from Agadir, but exacted in return a part of the Congo which constituted her a menace both to French and Belgian territory. Since 1914, however, France has conquered the Kameruns and Togoland where Germany had established herself with a view to extensive colonial expansion, and today Africa sees her no more. M. Gaffarel contemplates a great future for French colonization, recognizing as he does, as indeed the whole world must, the industry, skill, energy, and courage with which France has shouldered her ever-increasing burden of administrative responsibility, often under great difficulties and provocations. No more convincing proof of the loyalty and devotion of her subjects could be found than in the events of the last four years. From Algeria, Tunis, Morocco, Senegal, have come willing recruits to fight under the tri-color upon the battlefields of France, for the deliverance of the Empire.

MACEDONIA AND ITS PLACE AS A NATION

"Macedonia." By T. R. Georgevitch. London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

The object of this volume, as set forth by its author, is to furnish a trustworthy account of what the Macedonians are as to their origin, what they were in the past, what they are today, and to explain how the existing confusion came about with reasons showing that there really should be no "Macedonian question." The whole trend of the book is to prove that Macedonia belongs beside its kin in nations, Serbia, and that Bulgaria has for its own benefit beclouded the whole matter. The volume sets forth liberally stories of Bulgarian aggression, invasion, intervention and actual domination in Macedonia, coupled with political and ecclesiastical intrigues and extensive use of propaganda.

Anyone who knows these provinces—Albania, for example—realizes the ever-present claims of ancient origin, love of liberty and of independent national existence that is common to all of them. The Macedonian story presents these fundamental characteristics. The history is a veritable kaleidoscope. For elements there are the country itself, Serbia, Bulgaria, Turkey, Russia, Austria, the Greek church, the Serbian patriarchate and the autonomous church of Bulgaria. Every turn of the field presents these factors in a different order and in an essentially different pattern. Mr. Georgevitch has set himself the task of following out the complica-

tions, so that inquirers into the Balkan questions may know the why and the wherefore. In doing this he has acquitted himself well in a story that is simple, clear and consecutive.

Southern Slavs, with one language, one religion, and the same civilization, settled Serbia and Macedonia. Later some of the lands along the Danube were invaded by Turanian nomads, now the Bulgarians. These invaders have become settled, but have retained the cruel traits of their ancestors. Mr. Georgevitch outlines the machinations against Macedonia due to Bulgarian influence, and through most complicated interweavings sets forth plainly the status at every move. Macedonia, he protests, is Serbian in everything; Serbia has shed its blood for it, and the lesser country has done what it could for its benefactor. But it has been the die in the hands of the political gamster.

At the present time, with the peace conference coming, this author's statements are of great value.

LITERARY NOTES

Professor Perdicaris of Amherst, and consul to Athens, Professor Sophocles of Harvard, Dr. Zachos, curator of Cooper Union, and Dr. Michael Anagnos—these are all well-known names of Greeks who have made the United States their home, and have had honorable careers in connection with her best institutions; but of the many equally excellent but less prominent Greeks who have brought their gifts and labors to the country's development, the average man up to this time has been contentedly ignorant. "Hellenism in America," by Seraphim G. Canoutas (S. G. Canoutas, Boston, \$2), is intended to supply this lacking information, and to give the Greeks themselves a better idea of their own history in the United States. With a glance backward over the probabilities that Greek mariners found the shores of the New World in the earliest times of western history, the author takes up the achievements of Greek boys who found refuge there in colonial times, tells the story of all that the United States, led on by Dr. and Mrs. Howe and others, did for Greece in the Revolution of 1821, and provides brief biographical sketches of Greeks who have become citizens in the years since that time. The body of the book is in the Greek language, but the author's prefaces in English contain much interesting information, and in the last chapter, "Present Greek Contribution," he makes a simple, forcible appeal for a better understanding of his countrymen, based on their record of good citizenship and patriotism.

Mr. Melrose has now published Harry Lauder's book "A Minstrel of France," which he has written both as a tribute to his son and to call public attention to the "Harry Lauder Million Pound Fund for Soldiers and Sailors," and incidentally to describe a musical tour which he made on the western front.

Messrs. Longmans' announcements for the autumn publishing season include J. G. Millais' "Life of Frederick Courtenay Selous, D. S. O., the traveler and hunter; 'The Great Alternation: Saner Politics or Revolution,' by Leonard J. Reid; and 'The German Empire of Central Africa as the Basis of a New German World Policy,' by Emil Zimmermann translated from the German.

In "England and Palestine: Essays Towards the Restoration of the Jewish State," Herbert Sidebotham traces the centuries' striving to restore from pre-Egyptian days, and while touching upon the present state of affairs, he advocates the establishment of a Jewish colony in Palestine under British protection.

Israel Zangwill has followed up his recent essay "The Principle of Nationality" with another entitled "Chosen Peoples." In the latter, to which Herbert Samuel, M. P., has contributed an introduction, Mr. Zangwill contrasts the Hebrew and the Teutonic concepts of a people.

In "Rhyme and Revolution in Germany" J. G. Legge presents a study of life, literature and character in Germany during that complex period of the people's history between 1830 and 1850 when there was no one central pivot of thought and no unity of ideals. The very immensity of the material for the historian of the period is an additional difficulty in the way of presenting a lucid and connected narrative of a Germany which differs in so many respects from the Germany which has evolved since 1870.

Among Messrs. Allen & Unwin's announcements for the current publishing season are "Problems of the International Settlement," compiled by well-known European and American writers and jurists, with an introduction by G. Lowes Dickinson, and "The Six-Hour Day and Other Industrial Questions," a collection of Lord Leverhulme's addresses edited by Stanley Unwin, with an introduction by Lord Haldane. They also have in the press two new volumes by G. D. H. Cole for the Trade Union Series of the Fabian Research Department, entitled respectively, "The Payment of Wages: A Study of Payment by Results Under the Wage System," referring more particularly to changes during the war, and "An Introduction to Trade Unionism" which deals with the relation of the unions as at present organized to the future of the labor movement in Great Britain. Another work which they are publishing, also dealing with trade, is Leonard S. Woolf's "Cooperation and the Future of Industry," in which Mr. Woolf offers a brief for the cooperative movement as the only true basis of industrial production, and advocates its development.

AN EXAMINATION INTO DEMOCRACY

"Democracy at the Cross Roads." By M. D. Petre. London: T. Fisher Unwin. 4s. 6d. net.

Miss Petre is one of those whose early enthusiasm for democracy has somewhat waned, and some at least of her more ardent hopes have been supplanted by an attitude of critical inquiry if not of doubt. She therefore asks a question which she would not have propounded in the less critical years of extravagant expectation. If it be taken for granted that the world must be made safe for democracy, should not democracy also be made safe for the world? This question is asked in no spirit of cynicism. It is generally admitted that democracy is even now upon its trial; therefore it is well for every one to come to some definite decision as to what the term democracy conveys to him.

Miss Petre's small volume may have a sobering effect upon those who have entertained excessive and unreasoned faith in the future of a political force of which the portion of the world which has had little or no experience, as an ideal, democracy, or the government of the people by the people and for the people with their consent, as it is usually defined, has come to be widely accepted. But democracy means something more even than this; it means the organization of all social and political forces in such a way that to each person in the community is afforded the opportunity of becoming a useful citizen, capable of assuming responsibilities to be utilized for the general welfare, and ready for sacrifice as well as effort. If this interpretation of democracy is correct, it becomes obvious that education of a high order is essential to the success of democratic government, and we arrive at the seeming paradox that democracy can only be successful as a governing factor if it is an aristocracy; for democracy must summon to its aid the very best elements if it is to help the world to rise above corruption and political intrigue, and if and when democracy is served by what is noblest and best it will have become in the true sense of the word an aristocracy.

The tendency of democracy as we know it today is to degenerate into bureaucracy or oligarchy, hence Miss Petre's conviction that it is desirable to examine closely into the true meaning of the words "the world is to be made safe for democracy" and into who constitute democracy's chief enemies. Although she trusts, with others, that political power will less and less be at the behest of privilege and will be more honestly exercised for the general welfare, she has doubts and apprehensions lest the new order will be accompanied by new evils inimical to the general good. Her strongest apprehension seems to be that the change in the center of power will result only in a change of rulers "with all the faults and ambitions minus the training and experience of the old ones," and that the uneducated will endeavor to utilize their newly acquired power for redressing past inequalities and hardships by making "everything good to themselves at the expense of others."

The impractical idealist is always too prone to accept words for accomplished facts, but one is not entitled to expect that the shaping of the future will be in the hands of mere visionaries. The political process now at work throughout the world signifies a profound desire for something better than the past has given to it. Such a desire under the guidance of sincere well-wishers for a humanity in which all sections strive to contribute their quota to its betterment can produce a democracy which will be safe in a safe world. Great ideals underlie the democracy which reactionaries fear but the rest of the world hope to attain. Emancipated Russia is an object lesson which has disturbed the Miss Petre, and no sincere democrat would advocate such measures for the attainment of democracy as recommend themselves to the Bolsheviks and their counterpart in every country.

If, however, some of the author's readers will feel that in her heart she mistrusts democracy, they will agree with her as to the desirability of education and character training so that there shall be reasonable prospect of securing statesmen who are honest as well as capable. There is ground for distrusting a democracy which is untrained for the work of evolving nobler and happier social conditions, but the declared ideals of democracy show a conception of human existence amongst the best representatives of every class which, with the support of education, should guide the ship of State through the stormy waters of transition into a brighter and happier world.

In some directions Miss Petre's stray reflections seem to disclose her as not quite in touch with modern tendencies and as decidedly Victorian in her views as to the part to be played by women in the evolution of society. But the merit of her book lies in the recognition of the fact that democracy is not an end but a means toward the attainment of a form of government in which every member of the community will have his share of responsibilities as well as his privileges.

A CAMPAIGNER IN THE BALKANS

"Campaigning in the Balkans." By Lieut. Harold Lake. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. \$1.50.

"Campaigning in the Balkans" is a readable story by an English lieutenant in the Macedonian country, adapted in some features for an American public and prepared apparently in some haste to meet the demand for war books. It is interesting, for it runs lightly along, touching a great variety of topics in much the fashion of a letter to the folks at home. The writer notes how fighting has been going on in Macedonia

since the dawn of history, he gives descriptions of landscapes, thumb-nail sketches of camp life, of the war supply in relation to bathing and domestic use, of the scarcity of firewood and of how an energetic transport sergeant extricated the limber from a hopeless tangle. He relates how three privates carried the kerosene lamp, chimney and globe in their hands for scores of marching miles for the cheer of its pleasant light, tells of the tortoise in his bed and of the ubiquitous little lizard, and the mosquitoes and the rattles and of scouting parties and escapes, and of the uncouth habits of the Macedonians. Albanians will not accept the suggestion that their ancient and honorable country is "a state created on a foundation of the mutual suspicions of the rulers of Europe," while Rumanians will question his suggestion that at any time the little kingdom was in doubt as to its war policy.

SPANISH HISTORY BY AN AMERICAN

"A History of Spain—Founded on the Historia de España y de la Civilización Española de Rafael Altamira." By Charles E. Chapman, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of California. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50 net.

For years, economists have been telling us that, in the near future, the trade of the United States would be largely with South America. With the growth of this idea, perhaps more than with any actual increase in that trade has come a great incentive to learn the Spanish language. In many of the colleges during the last few years, Spanish has to a great extent crowded out the study of German, beginning even before the great war, which brought the latter language into such disrepute. Certainly, hand in hand with the knowledge of the Spanish tongue should go some familiarity with the civilization and institutions of Spain, which were transferred from the Sixteenth Century to the Nineteenth, to the colonies in South America. In other words, the history of Spain should be of deep interest to America, since from the discovery of that country "came, directly or indirectly, Spain's principal claims to the recognition of posterity."

Professor Chapman has written a history of Spain, placing the emphasis on the growth of Spanish civilization rather than on political events. He lays little claim to originality, but explains in his preface that, when this point of view in mind, appropriate material was selected from the monumental work of Rafael Altamira, the "Historia de España y de la Civilización Española." Altamira is his source through all the centuries down to 1808, except for one chapter on the period of 1759-1788. The chapter on the Nineteenth Century is based on three or four works on modern Spain, and the final chapter is the result of Professor Chapman's observations during his residence there from 1912-1914.

In the manner of historians, the story opens with a sketch of the influence of geography on the country to be considered. There follow short chapters on the early peoples of Spain, the Romans, the Visigoths and the Moslems. The points brought out here are that "the greatest single fact in the history of Spain was the long Roman occupation, lasting more than six centuries," and that contrary to the popular conception the 300 years of Moslem domination was not a period of continuous holy wars between Muhammadans and Christians. Following the downfall of the Caliphate in 1030, and lasting for more than 200 years, came the gradual decay of Moslem power and the effective offensive against it of the Christian states of León and Castile, Catalonia and Aragon, which during this time were steadily emerging from internal disorder and chaos into a period of marked social and political advance.

With Chapter X, "Development Toward National Unity, Castile, 1252-1479," begins the real history of the book, as over half the volume is given to the period of 1479-1808. From this point to the end of the book, the method is followed of taking up each age from several angles. Thus there are chapters on the development of the Castilian and Aragonese states from 1252-1479, and the social, economic and intellectual organizations of Spain in those countries are reviewed in the chapters immediately following. There is a distinct advantage in this method in that one may select for reading the phases of development which interest him. The tendency toward national unity traced in these chapters is given an added impetus in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, when Castile and Aragon were united, albeit somewhat loosely, and when was completed the long-delayed conquest of Granada, the last remaining stronghold of the Moslems.

The great period of Spanish history—the rule of the Hapsburgs from 1516-1700—is treated comparatively briefly, especial attention being given to bringing out the underlying idea: that "Spain wasted her energies and expended her wealth in a fruitless attempt, first to become the dominant power in Europe, and later to maintain possessions in Italy and the Low Countries which were productive only of trouble." The insistence on this fact paves the way in the reader's mind for the century of decline, following the reign of Philip II, and continuing through the rule of the Bourbons down to the time when the Napoleon finished the toppling of Spain from her position as a first-rate power.

Although Professor Chapman is obviously a lover of Spain, he still gives the distinct impression that what might have been in Spain would make far greater history than what really was. Somehow she always missed

lasting greatness by falling into such grave errors as the Inquisition and an inordinate ambition to be the dominant power in Europe. The struggle of the masses in Spain out of serfdom, the growth of education, improvement of all living conditions, raising the moral tone in all classes of society, economic reforms—all have made extraordinarily slow progress in Spain. The people have seemed strangely submissive to bad rule and to suppression by an arrogant nobility. Spain was a conqueror and a colonizer—probably her work in South America will be her most lasting monument—but she could not follow it up and carry it on. Professor Chapman is distinctly hopeful of her future, now that the seeds of liberty and democracy are sown at last.

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The Palace of Justice, Brussels

Conspicuous above all other buildings in the upper town of Brussels, the great towering mass of the Palais de Justice stands at the end of the Rue de Régence, a landmark from all quarters of the city. It is one of those monumental piles which cannot fail to be impressive from the mere fact of its size alone, quite apart from any other claims to distinction which it may possess. The upper town in Brussels was, in old days, essentially the abode of the rulers, and the street which leads up

to it from the lower town bears the significant name of the Montagne de la Cour. It was to this hill that the counts of Louvain made their way, toward the end of the Fourteenth Century, and it was here that, in the following century, the dukes of Burgundy often held their court. These dukes, who ruled alike over Flanders and Brabant, were French in their speech, and French became the language of the upper town in Brussels while the inhabitants of the lower town still clung to their Flemish talk. At the present day it is in the upper town that the Royal Palace stands, as do also the government offices, the national museums and the towering Palais de Justice; this last mentioned building being reputed by some people to be the finest court of law in the world.

Down in the lower town is the Grand Place, with its ancient guild houses and its beautiful old Gothic Hôtel de Ville. It was not, however, so much on account of its public buildings, whether ancient or modern, that visitors have flocked to Brussels, nor even for the sake of its cathedral, the great church of St. Gudule. It is true that their rich inheritance from the past in the shape of ancient buildings and fine architecture has made the old Flemish cities, Bruges and Ghent, and in a lesser degree Ypres and Louvain, well known to the peoples of other countries besides their own, but in the case of Brussels people have rather gone there as to a lesser Paris, and indeed it is said that some of its inhabitants have been known to boast that the attractions of Paris were in some respects inferior to those of Brussels.

A Kentucky Border Scene

John Gray, the schoolmaster. At four o'clock that afternoon, and therefore earlier than usual, he was standing on the hickory block which formed the doorstep of the schoolhouse, having just closed the door behind him for the day. Down at his side, between the thumb and forefinger of one hand, hung his big black hat, which was decorated with a tricolored cockade, to show that he was a member of the Democratic Society of Lexington, modeled after the Democratic Society of Philadelphia and the Jacobin clubs of France. In the open palm of the other lay his big silver English lever watch with a glass case and broad black silk fob. A young fellow of powerful build, lean, muscular; wearing simply, but with gentlemanly care, a suit of black, which was relieved around his wrist and neck by linen, snow-white and of the finest quality. The feeling lay fresh upon him this afternoon that not many years back the spot over which the town was spread had been but a hidden glade in the heart of the beautiful, awful wilderness, with a bountiful spring bubbling up out of the turf, and a stream winding away through the great valley bottom to the bright shady Elkhorn; a glade that for ages had been thronged by stately-headed elk and heavy-headed bison. . . . Then, one summer day, toward sunset, a few tired, rugged backwoodsmen of the Anglo-Saxon race, wandering fearless and far into the wilderness from the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge and the Alleghenies, had made their camp by the margin of the spring; and always afterward, whether by day or by night, they had dreamed of this as the land they must conquer for their homes. Now they had already conquered it; and this was the town they had already built there, with its wide

streets under big trees of the primeval woods; with a long stretch of turf on one side of the stream for a town common; with inns and taverns in the style of those of country England or Virginia in the reign of George the Third; with shops displaying the costliest merchandise of Philadelphia; with rude dwellings of logs now giving way to others of frame and brick; and, stretching away from the town toward the encompassing wilderness, orderly gardens and orchards now pink with the blossoms of the peach, and fields of young maize, and wheat, and flax, and hemp.

As the mighty stream of migration of the Anglo-Saxon race had burst through the jagged channels of the Alleghenies and rushed on to the unknown, illimitable West, it was this little town that had received one of the main streams, whence it flowed more gently dispersed over the rich lands of the newly created State, or passed on to the Ohio and the southern fringes of the Lakes. It was this that received also a vast return current, . . . as they recalled from the awful frontier of backwood life and resought the peaceful Atlantic seaboard.

These two far-reaching tides of the aroused, migrating race—the one flowing westward, the other ebbing eastward—John Gray found himself noting with deep interest as he moved through the town that afternoon; and not less keenly the unlike groups and characters thrown dramatically together upon this crowded stage of border history. . . . Under a tree in front of a tavern bearing the sign of the Virginia arms, a group of students of William and Mary, the new aristocrats of the West; at intervals one of them, who had lying open before him a copy of Tom Paine's "Age of Reason," pounded on the table and apostrophized the liberties of man. Once Gray paused beside a tall pole that had been planted at a street corner and surmounted with a liberty cap. Two young men, each wearing the tricolor cockade as he did, were standing there engaged in secret conversation. As he joined them, three other young men—Federalists—sauntered past, wearing black cockades, with an eagle button on the left side. The six men saluted coolly.

Many another group and solitary figure he saw to remind him of the turbulent history of the time and place. A parson, who had been the calmest of Indian fighters, had lost all self-control as he contended out in the road with another parson for the use of Dr. Watts' hymns instead of the Psalms of David. Near by, listening to them, and with a wondering eye on all he saw in the street, stood a French priest of Bordeaux, an exile from the fury of the avenging Jacobins. There were brown flatboatmen in weather-beaten felt hats, just returned by the long overland trip from New Orleans and discussing the open navigation of the Mississippi; and as they talked, up to them hurried the inventors, Edward West, who said with excitement that if they would but step across the common to the town branch, he would demonstrate by his own model that some day navigation would be by steam; whereat they all laughed kindly at him for a dreamer, and went, to laugh at the action of his mimic boat, moving hither and thither over the dammed water of the stream. . . . Puritans from New England; cavaliers from Virginia; . . . mild-eyed trappers and bargemen from the French hamlets of Kaskaskia and Cahokia; wood-choppers; scouts; surveyors; swaggering adventurers; land-lawyers; colonial bourgeois—all these mingled and jostled, plotted and bartered, in the shops, in the streets, under the trees.—James Lane Allen, in "The Choir Invisible."

A Language We All Understand

In the evolution of melody it would appear that rhythm preceded melody, and melody preceded harmony. Some people, indeed, would have us believe that melody is doomed, that tunes are childish, if not vulgar, and that the music of the future will dispense with them. It is a question too technical to discuss here, . . . but I should like to note that no musician of the first rank has yet despised melody, and that they are chiefly known to us by the perfect tunes they have written. Moreover, it appears to me, that while harmony can be learned, melody must be inspired. It is an enchanting gift, that of conceiving a tone poem which,

"When soft voices die,
Lingers in the memory."

as a perfect stanza, something complete in itself; and we owe a profound debt of gratitude to those musicians who have given us a rich hoard of tuneful music in the past—Beethoven, Mozart, Handel, Haydn, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Gounod, Coleridge-Taylor, Sullivan, and many others of greater or lesser fame. What a splendid heritage they have left behind them! Are we thankful enough for Gounod's "Faust"? Or to Mendelssohn, who set "A Midsummer Night's Dream" to music so dainty and expressive that it calls up the whole pageant of that exquisite play before the mind's eye?

Music is a medium of international entente, in that it binds all people of the civilized world in a common sympathy. It has the power

"To prove that music, by the plea
Of all men's love, has link'd from sea
To sea
All shores of earth in one serene and
grand symphonic land."

For it is a language we all understand. The Russian, whose speech, is hardest of all to learn, has spoken to us in symphony and opera long before we fought with him against a common foe. Tchaikowsky has become a household word; his glorious "Pathetic" Symphony has made its passionate appeal to thousands. . . . We have taken the great Germans of a day past to our bosoms, long before the Prussian eagle began to tear their heart out and quench all the artistic spirit of their country. Gounod drew us very near to the French.—Mary L. Fendler, in "The Book of Common Joys."

Two Canoeists Near Brussels

In Stevenson's "An Inland Voyage" comes a chapter where the two canoeists in Belgium seek a landing place near Brussels. We read: "Sure enough, there was the slip in the corner of the basin; and at the top of it two nice-looking lads in boating clothes. The Arethusa addressed himself to these. One of them said there would be no difficulty about our getting a night's lodging for our boats and the other . . . inquired if they were made by Searle & Son. The name was quite an introduction. Half a dozen other young men came out of a boathouse bearing the superscription Royal Sport Nautique, and joined in the talk. They were all very polite, voluble and enthusiastic; and their discourse was interlarded with English boating terms, and the names of English boatbuilders and English clubs. I

Applying the Rule

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Jesus the Christ uttered the words, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," he must have been referring to the truth about God which he had been teaching. He had been healing the sick without the aid of anything material, and casting out evil from sin-polluted minds altogether through the understanding of that of which material sense was quite oblivious—the understanding of Principle. There was nothing of the variable in his method. Suffering humanity came to him for relief, and they went away healed. The rule of Principle was applied by this Master in Israel with the certainty of accurate knowledge; and the problem was solved.

The early Christian Church was acquainted with the practice of the Galilean Prophet, as is evidenced by the healings recorded in the Acts. These healings were in every respect analogous to those of Jesus. No use was made by the disciples of either physical manipulation or drug; they knew the truth; they exercised the rule of Principle, thereby relieving the distress. Undoubtedly the spiritual healings performed in the early church drew attention to the revelation of God which had come to the world through Christ Jesus, and caused many of those who witnessed these proofs of divine power to listen to this teaching, with the result that often they in turn began to know something about divine Principle, and the rule of its application to human difficulties.

The centuries passed, and with them the enthusiasm and spiritual understanding of the earlier Christians waned. Ecclesiasticism had stepped in, to smother beneath its materialistic robes the truth concerning the spiritual idea. And so Christ, Truth, remained thereafter obscured, until Christian Science rent the veil of obscurantism, broke through the mechanism of material belief, and revealed once more the sun of divine Principle shining in undimmed splendor. It was a glorious revelation, for it gave such a clear, well-defined understanding of divine Principle that no one, earnestly seeking after it, could possibly fail in his intent. Whereas the world had for so long lost almost entirely the heavenly vision of the Christ, and was asleep in the outer darkness of materialism, so now the mystery had been resolved by the recognition of God as All-in-all, as infinite divine Principle, embracing in Himself all substance, all cause and effect, all reality. God had at last been acknowledged to be what He really is,—the one, all-inclusive Mind.

Now, it is upon Principle that Christian Science bases its reasoning and to which it always makes appeal. The human being who comes with his burden of sorrow or care to Christian Science is led, through his study, to Principle; and as he begins to understand something about Principle, he finds his load relieved. He begins to realize that here he is no longer groping in the maze of unenlightened faith, but is being guided by Science, by absolute knowledge. Do not the sincere, the honorable, the honest, desire more than ought else to reach beyond the shadows of material sense and to grasp the eternal verities of being? The material senses never afford satisfaction. They are indulged but to nauseate. A man may have his houses glittering all over with golden riches, and his barns full to overflowing with wealth garnered from the world's many kingdoms, only to find himself miserable and sick. Indeed, misery and disease are never anything but the inevitable expression of material belief. Material treasures lie heavily upon a man; and they will tend to crush him until he turns to Principle, and begins to learn something of its rule and application to the working out of his salvation from materialism.

Not infrequently people ask, How is suffering to be accounted for, if divine Principle be All-in-all? Christian Science answers the question. There exists one infinite Principle or Mind, expressing itself as omnipresent good. Principle has no opposite in reality, since it is infinite. What seems to be a finite mind can, therefore, only be a supposition. And, consequently, all the thoughts of the finite, human, or mortal mind must be unreal, or false beliefs. That is to say, all suffering is in the supposititious mind of mortals. It has no place in divine Mind, and is neither caused nor tolerated by Principle. Mrs. Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, explains the situation on page 184 of Science and Health, when she writes: "Mortal mind alone suffers,—not because a law of matter has been transgressed, but because a law of this so-called mind has been disobeyed. I have demonstrated this as a rule of divine Science by destroying the delusion of suffering from what is termed a fatally broken physical law." Mortals cling fast to matter, which is simply mortal mind's expression of itself. Failing to identify matter with mortal mind, they think that it is causative and productive of suffering; whereas the fact is that both matter and suffering exist only in belief in so-called mortal mind. To see this through the apprehension of Principle is to take the first step out of the thralldom of material belief. As Principle becomes more fully understood, its rule can be more readily applied to the overcoming of what the human mind reckons as difficulties. Underlying the application of divine metaphysics is the process of affirm-

tion. It is similar to the case of the application of, say, arithmetical knowledge. In working out the simplest arithmetical problem the truth of numbers, in so far as it bears on the particular problem, is affirmed; and the process of affirmation is the application of the rule which solves the problem. Just so is it when a human problem requires to be solved in divine metaphysics. The truth must first of all be known,—the truth about Principle and its idea; then it must be affirmed persistently and steadfastly till the destruction of the material erroneous belief ensues. This is applying the rule of Principle, after the manner depicted in Science and Health (p. 418): "Truth is affirmative, and confers harmony. All metaphysical logic is inspired by this simple rule of Truth, which governs all reality. By the truthful arguments you employ, and especially by the spirit of Truth and Love which you entertain, you will heal the sick."

To the Cicala

Blithest spirit of the earth,
Happy as incarnate mirth,
Minion, whom the Fairies feed,
Who dost not toil and cannot need,
Thine odorous ark a forest bough; . . .

Oh! who may be as blithe and gay
As thou, that singest night and day,
Setting the light and shadows green
A-flutter with thy pulses keen,
And every viney glen and vale
A-thrilling with thy long, long tale,
And river bank and starlit shore
With thy triumphs flooding o'er?

When the wild bee is at rest,
When the nightingale hath ceased,
Still I hear thee, reveller, still
Over heath and over hill;
Thou singest thro' the fire of noon,
Thou singest till the day be done,
Thou singest to the rising moon,
Thou singest up th' unrisen sun.

Into the forest I will flee,
And be alone with Mirth and thee,
And wash the dust from Fancy's wings
With tears of heaven, and virgin
springs;

Thou shalt lead me o'er the tops
Of thymy hills, down orchard slopes,
Past sunlit dell, and moonlit river,
Thou shalt lead me on forever! . . .

—Frederick Tennyson.

Out of Self

Blessed are they who have the gift
of making friends, for it is one of
God's best gifts. It involves many
things, but above all, the power of
going out of one's self, and appreciating
whatever is noble and loving in
another.—Thomas Hughes.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, DEC. 11, 1918

EDITORIALS

The United States Navy

THE signing of the armistice came most opportunely for the heads of executive departments in the United States, especially for those directly concerned in the conduct of the nation's part in the war. Thus, as one instance in illustration, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, has been able to bring his annual report up to the very close of hostilities, and to infuse into that report some of the warmth of national pride, enthusiasm, and gratitude, that are natural accompaniments of a pronounced victory of right over wrong.

From a historical point of view, the Secretary's survey of the accomplishments of his department, and of the service rendered by the United States Navy during the tremendous struggle, will, it is safe to say, be esteemed far more highly, because prepared while impressions and memories were still fresh, than it would have been if written after the lapse of a long and cooling interval. Secretary Daniels speaks about the navy now less like the official and more like the citizen, and, speaking like the citizen, he is assured of an even more sympathetic audience than usually listens to him.

It is quite proper that he should emphasize, at the beginning, the accomplishment of the task of transporting, on British and American ships, more than 2,000,000 men to France without the loss of an eastbound troopship through enemy action; and this fact should be remembered as one of the most important connected with the participation of the United States in the war. The conflict had reached a crucial point; it was vital to the safety of the allied cause that the armies commanded by Marshal Foch should be reinforced. The Allies appealed to the United States for man-power. German hopes of final triumph lay in the belief that man-power from America could not be furnished. The Central Empires were encouraged to fresh effort by this belief. Ludendorff had assured them that it was impossible for the United States to send any considerable number of men to France in time to prevent the occupation of Paris and the domination of the Channel ports. But the impossible was accomplished, and the tide of battle was turned.

Mr. Daniels says that the number transported in British ships, more than 1,000,000, constituted a service invaluable and timely, and was typical of Great Britain's large contribution of its great shipping facilities for the common cause.

The Secretary attributes the success of his department to the cooperation of all other departments of the government in the common undertaking. He calls it "team-work," and says that "team-work" has been the navy's slogan for five years; also that it continues to be the war motto of the service both at home and abroad. "Apparently," he says, "there have been times when a Secretary of the Navy seemed to find friction and lack of cooperation among the officers around him. If that spirit ever existed in the United States Navy, I can state with confidence and pride that there is now no vestige of it, and I firmly believe it will never return."

Where the two great navies of the allied group were afforded no opportunity of meeting the enemy fleet as they would have liked, and where, in the necessities of the case, they had to respond to other duties, some of them unknown in previous wars, there was prime necessity under both flags, and, in fact, under all allied flags, for adjustment and cooperation. Mr. Daniels refers to this point when he says that "the outstanding accomplishment of the navy abroad in this war, outside of rigorous and valorous service in the danger zone, had been the character and degree of cooperation and practical consolidation for the time being of our services with those services with which we have been associated. The navy has stood out for unity of command even though this in some instances involved sacrificing temporarily something of our identity." The assignment of Vice-Admiral Sims, who was on his way to London, as head of the United States naval establishment in the war zones, even before war was declared existent by Congress, was the first step toward the cooperation and practical consolidation of the American and British sea forces. How well this officer has managed his part of the undertaking is generally recognized, and the assurance that the commander of the United States forces in European waters is soon to be raised to the rank of admiral is not among the least pleasant things mentioned in a report that is replete with passages agreeable and inspiring.

As was to have been expected, the Secretary has good words, appreciative words, for all branches of the service which his skillful administration has raised to a high plane. The report, in its entirety, is a high testimonial to the individual and collective loyalty, devotion and efficiency of officers and men. The head of the department does not forget even those whose duties remove them from opportunities of winning marked distinction. Labor has shown itself loyal, he testifies. The workmen at the yards have many times refused to leave vital employment there for better pay elsewhere. When relations between capital and labor appeared to have reached critical stages at times during the rush of work, the trades at the navy yards addressed resolutions to the department, "so clearly defining their belief that the duty of all loyal American workmen lay in securing maximum production, without regard to selfish consideration of personal benefit, as to have no slight effect in bringing both sides in controversies going on outside the yards to a realization of the need of forgetting their disputes."

It appears plain that the Secretary of the Navy, in common with all government chiefs, from the President down, and in common with the citizenry of the entire nation, takes particular pride in the achievements of the United States Marines. "To these, in Mr. Daniels' words, 'fighting side by side with equally brave and equally cour-

ageous men in the American Army, to that faithful sea and land force of the navy fell the honor of taking over the lines where the blow of the Prussian would strike the hardest, the line that was nearest Paris, and where, should a breach occur, all would be lost." To this he adds:

The world knows today that the United States Marines held that line; that they blocked the advance that was rolling on toward Paris at a rate of six or seven miles a day; that they met the attack in American fashion and with American heroism; that the Marines and soldiers of the American Army threw back the crack guard divisions of Germany, broke their advance, and then, attacking, drove them back in the beginning of a retreat that was not to end until the "cease firing" signal sounded for the end of the world's greatest war.

The Secretary's report is no perfunctory state paper. It is a historic chronicle of one of the most glorious achievements in which the sea forces of his country ever had a part. It is, again, worthy of congratulatory mention that it was written while the facts were fresh in the thought of the writer and of the public.

The Tasmanian Drink Question

THE recent action of the Tasmanian Parliament in defeating a government measure designed to check the flagrant abuses of the Six O'clock Law is clearly one of those decisions which cannot stand; for the people of Tasmania have already shown unmistakably that they are quite determined a decisive check shall be administered to the drink evil in the state. Early in 1917, it will be remembered, a referendum was taken of the taxpayers on the question of the earlier closing of public houses and hotels. The hour had previously been changed from 11:30 to 10 p. m., but by this referendum the people of Tasmania decided that the closing hour, in future, should be 6 o'clock. When, however, the matter came to be discussed in Parliament, the question was raised whether the hotels and public houses should not be allowed to sell temperance drinks during the hours they were closed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, and an amendment permitting such sale was proposed. The amendment seemed innocent enough, and was incorporated in the bill, which subsequently came to be known as the Six O'clock Law. The actual result of the amendment was to defeat the whole purpose of the law. Within a very short time of its becoming effective it was apparent that the act was being almost openly flouted; and that the privilege of selling temperance drinks was being utilized, on all hands, for the purpose of selling intoxicating liquors. As the Premier of Tasmania put it recently, every device that could be thought of was requisitioned by the hotel and public house keepers to avoid the law and render it nugatory. Indeed, the effect of the amendment was, in Tasmania, actually to encourage drinking. Where liquor could be obtained only with difficulty, the tendency was for those who desired to indulge in it to secure more at one time than they would have if no obstacle had been placed in their way.

The situation, indeed, was worse than it was before the passage of the act, and the measure introduced by the Premier, a short time ago, aimed at the abolition of the privilege which, in practice, had proved such an open door for all manner of abuses. In spite of everything that could be said, however, the amending bill was thrown out by a majority of sixteen votes to nine. The present position is, therefore, that the law remains unaltered, and the abuses continue.

Such a decision must sooner or later, and probably much sooner than later, be reversed. A great change has come over public opinion in regard to the liquor traffic everywhere. The last vestige of respectability has been taken from it, and it is fast coming to be seen for what it is, namely, frankly immoral. In such a campaign, moreover, as has been carried on in Tasmania, in favor of temperance legislation, no effort is really lost, no matter how unavailing it may seem at the moment; and, if the recent debate did nothing else, it gave opportunity for the Premier to express himself wholeheartedly on the drink question. He was convinced, he said, more and more, that the drink traffic was of no good to the community, was wasteful to a degree, and destroyed the efficiency of the citizens. Members of Parliament were responsible, he insisted, for the molding of the destinies of the state, and were required to see to it that influences inimical to the best interests of the community, "such as the drinking temptation, which brought poverty, crime, and lunacy in its train," should be subdued. Many thousands of people in Tasmania share the Premier's views, and the advocates of the liquor traffic have, of course, no prospect of maintaining their position for any length of time, against such a clear perception as this of the realities of the situation.

Spitzbergen as an Economic Factor

AT a time when the question of raw material is likely to figure very prominently in the view of all nations, attention is naturally turned to that strangely remote, but none the less prolific, source of supply, the Archipelago of Spitzbergen. For several years past it has been becoming increasingly apparent, as the work of surveying these northern lands has been carried out, that Spitzbergen is a veritable reservoir of those raw materials of which the world today stands in the most immediate need. For not only is the supply of coal apparently unlimited and easily worked, but the supply of iron ore is equally plentiful; whilst all manner of other minerals are said to be found in abundance.

The great value of Spitzbergen as an economic factor at the present time, however, lies undoubtedly in its immense coal deposits. An increased coal supply is needed in most countries, and is needed as quickly as it can be secured, and Spitzbergen coal, as has been said, is easily worked. The establishment of the ordinary coal mine takes from four to five years before it is in full working order; but in Spitzbergen the coal is largely on the surface, and can be loaded by an easy system of modified telerage, whilst, although the country lies so utterly out of the world, it is, nevertheless, no farther from its markets than are many other mineral-producing countries. Spitzbergen is only 1230 miles from Aberdeen, and thus is considerably nearer a large market than is Spain,

from which Great Britain now draws considerably for its iron ore. The coal industry, moreover, in Spitzbergen is the one already most fully developed. About two and a half years ago, a Norwegian company took over the vast coal fields at Advent Bay and Green Harbor, an area of 1050 square kilometers, of which one-seventh had at that time been surveyed. It was estimated that this property alone would yield something like 100,000,000 tons of coal from the first stratum, and that the second stratum would probably yield as much more. Large sums of money were expended, the returns were in every way satisfactory, and the latest reports from the islands indicate rapid development in the near future.

In these circumstances it is particularly important that the much-discussed question of the control of the archipelago should be settled definitely as soon as possible. Spitzbergen, at the present time, is still a kind of No Man's Land, and, for several years before the war, was the subject of sundry mild international discussions. Thus, in 1914, an international conference, convened by the Norwegian Government, was holding, at Christiania, a series of meetings to decide the future control of Spitzbergen when hostilities actually broke out. The conferences automatically came to an end, and the question was thus left in the air. No doubt the matter will be finally decided at the Peace Conference, and will be decided in such a way as to render the mineral wealth of Spitzbergen available to the fullest extent, in order to meet the great demand which renewed activities everywhere will make for raw materials.

Carter Glass

SOME men are born to fame, some men pursue it, and others have it thrust upon them. Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, Va., cannot be indexed under any one of these headings. He was not born into affluence, influence or opportunity; he was content with a modest calling, that of newspaper editor; he was not so much admired, courted, and extolled by those who knew him that his reputation for depth or brilliancy was ready-made when he was elected to serve during an unexpired term as a Representative in Congress.

Up to that time all that could be said of him was that his native place was Lynchburg; that he had attended private and public schools; that he had served eight years in a printing office, and had afterward, in successive stages, filled the positions of newspaper reporter, city editor, and editor; that in the course of time he became owner of the Lynchburg Daily News and of the Lynchburg Daily Advance; that from 1899 to 1903 he was a State Senator; that he served in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1901, and that for five years he was a member of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia.

His first appearance in national affairs was, as intimated, when he became a member of the Fifty-Seventh Congress, which sat from March 4, 1901, to March 3, 1903. As Representative Glass was elected to fill a vacancy, however, he began his legislative duties with the convening of the short session, on Dec. 1, 1902. Including the present Congress, he has served seven and one-half terms in the House, or fifteen years.

He had been a member of Congress for eleven years before his name became known to newspaper readers outside his own district and state. Not that he was lacking in either ability or industry. Like hundreds of other Congressmen who serve their districts faithfully, who perform their duty to the nation conscientiously, but who come and go noiselessly and unsung, Carter Glass might have rounded out a record term in the House without causing a ripple, had it not been for two things, namely: First, Woodrow Wilson, formerly a college professor, was elected to the presidency of the United States in 1912; second, Woodrow Wilson, nominee of the Democratic Party, in his address of acceptance and in his campaign speeches, had promised the nation, for one thing, that if elected he would reform the banking and currency system, in accordance with a plank in the Baltimore platform which said:

We oppose the so-called Aldrich Monetary Bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of this country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or domination by what is known as the "money trust."

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the present method of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding by the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Here was pledged an undertaking that called for something more than talent, for something akin to genius in financial legislation. President Wilson knew what he wanted; with the aid of William Jennings Bryan he had got what he wanted into the platform, despite Wall Street opposition in the National Convention. The question however, was, Where should he look for or find the man who could formulate, in language and law, the popular desire of a decade or more that had inspired the Democratic financial plank?

It is a remarkable thing that Carter Glass should have served for more than eleven years in Congress and yet have concealed from all, save a few of his associates, his profound knowledge of the fundamentals of banking and currency legislation. A few, however, who had been associated with him in the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, did know how clearly he apprehended the need of financial reform, and how capable he was of putting into a bill the essentials of a financial reform measure. As chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee the duty of taking the lead in the drafting of the Federal Reserve Banking Act and several other financial measures pressed by the Wilson Administration came to him. His reputation grew in the inner circles. For a long time it was confined to the inner circles. Even with a record

behind him which any man might crave, he was little known to the American public when William G. McAdoo offered his resignation as Secretary of the Treasury, and the subject of his successor became a presidential problem and a common topic. The President knew him, of course, and valued his knowledge and the great worth of his services. And so did Mr. McAdoo, who has testified:

The acceptance by the Hon. Carter Glass of the Secretaryship of the Treasury will, I am sure, give great satisfaction to the entire country. The tremendously important part he had in the formulation and passage of the Federal Reserve Act, his familiarity with banking and economic problems growing out of his long service in Congress, and for the last six years as chairman of the important Committee on Banking and Currency of the House, have earned for him the confidence of the financial and business interests of the country, as well as of all classes of the people.

This, then, is what a man gets for making himself thorough in his chosen line, just for the sake of thoroughness, and without wasting thought or time on what reward fame might bring him.

Notes and Comments

AN ENGLISH critic and observer of the theater is concerned lest the future of the stage, as representing an art, is to be seriously handicapped by the vanity of actors and actresses. Admitting that the players are earning a living amid conditions more conducive to vanity than occur in other occupations, he decides that the real danger is in the present managerial situation in England. He sees no managers who are likely to act as balance wheels and compel the individual player to subordinate himself or herself to the team play of all the actors together that adds artistic verisimilitude, as Mr. Gilbert might have said, to an otherwise unconvincing scene on the stage. Fortunately, however, one may reasonably predict, on the basis of past history, that the theater will continue, and that, now and then, as has been the case, there will be a manager and actors who together will produce an exceptionally well and consistently acted play.

INCIDENTALLY, and perhaps without deliberate thought in this respect, the war memorial under consideration in Salem, Massachusetts, makes this tribute to the heroes of the war part and parcel with modern progress toward the wider and kindlier democracy. It is to take the form of a memorial building dedicated to the soldiers, and used as a community and social center. In other words, it will honor and perpetuate the memory of those who fought "to make the world safe for democracy," and, at the same time, in its daily use will help to develop and perpetuate the kindly, getting-together feeling that is nowadays tending to make democracy in practice approach nearer and nearer the ideal of fellowship that democracy in theory stands for.

It is beginning to be noticed, by those who were too ready to believe sensational stories mainly for the reason that they were sensational, that most of the atrocity news from Lemberg had its origin in Frankfort, 800 miles away. The explanation of this is that Frankfort was more convenient than Lemberg as a distributing point for the propagandists.

It is mentioned as a curious fact that Topeka, Kansas, is probably the only town in America where two United States senators reside on the same street. But one of them, Governor Capper, is thus far only a Senator-elect, while in Washington it is no uncommon thing for several United States senators to reside, amicably, not only on the same street, but in the same house.

This is the hour for America to be calm; to keep her poise despite outside admiration for her poets as well as her soldiers. "What have we," sadly exclaims an English writer, speaking of American poets, in the London Literary Review, "what have we to put beside their strength, the audacity of their richness, but an apathy born of outworn tradition, some expression of a past we so imperfectly explore. It is not an hour for laughter, for indifference; the books are there, there is no barrier of language. Truly the time is ripe for a rediscovery of America." Fortunately for mental balance west of the Atlantic it can be perceived, even in this unconditional surrender of poetic supremacy, that there are some in England who still remain indifferent, and even some who laugh!

THERE is a great deal more reason to be assured than to be alarmed over the statement of the secretary of the United States Agricultural Land Army that 1,000,000 more workers than were employed this year will be necessary for the harvesting of the crops of 1919. The indications are that there will be labor enough to go around in 1919, and surely everybody will be glad to know that the prospects are bright for foodstuffs enough to go around also. The next thing to be hoped for is that the coming crops may be gathered early.

THE proposal to nationalize the railways of the United States will meet with opposition as well as support, but the proposition to give the employees of the transportation companies a working interest in the properties will have a wider appeal. The next great step toward a solution of the problem would then be to give the patrons of the railways a working interest in the lines. Seriously, the railway patrons, meaning the public, should sometimes be remembered.

THAT remarkably observant diplomatist, Count von Bernstorff, who, it seems, came near being Americanized while ambassador at Washington, and "who always seemed so much like one of ourselves," cabled to the Foreign Office in Berlin, before he regretfully left Washington: "The fact of an American newspaper being subsidized can never be kept secret because there is no reticence in this country." He is right. Not a bit. Everything, sooner or later, gets out. Even Count von Bernstorff leaked while in the United States. It is something in the atmosphere. And something wholesome